

POSTICES.

Port St. George, March 20, 1915.

No. 266.—M.R. Ry. Adappapillai Sankaranari, Ayer Arangal, Subdivision Judge, Rajahmundry, on leave from home is posted to the Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur.

No. 267.—M.R. Ry. Tammampalam Varadarajulu Nayudu, Subdivision Judge, Guntur, is posted to the Temporary Sub-Court, Rajahmundry.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Port St. George, March 16, 1915.

No. 268.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R. Ry. Ganesapillai Ayer Raja Ram Ayer, Sub-Register of Nellore, Chidambaram taluk in the district of South Arcot, in the year of his appointment as Sub-Register of Nellore, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect of offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Penal Code, 1848, which may be committed within the limits of the taluk of Nellore, Chidambaram taluk, in the district of South Arcot:—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, sections 3—Sections 1 to 3, 14, 15 and 17 to 19.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government to a Magistrate of the first class.

No. 269.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates of the third class for the areas specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 245, dated the 8th October 1913, published at pages 1204 and 1622 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 15th 1913, as amended by notification No. 469, dated the 26th May 1914, published at page 185 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 10th June 1915:—

M.R. Ry. Thevarayar Nageswara Mudaliyar Arangal—Thiruvannam, in the district of Anantapur.

M.R. Ry. Thevarayar Nageswara Rao Gura—Thiruvannam, in the district of Anantapur.

M.R. Ry. Ram Ramasubba Rao Gura—Thiruvannam, in the district of Anantapur.

M.R. Ry. Meela Pappa Kapala Arangal—Thiruvannam, in the district of Anantapur.

M.R. Ry. Ananth Venkata Rangayya Arangal—Thiruvannam, in the district of Anantapur.

M.R. Ry. Kati Hiranayappa alias Chinnappa Arangal—Thiruvannam, in the district of Anantapur.

Kandi Abdul Nabil Ghalib—Thiruvannam, in the district of Anantapur.

M.R. Ry. Desayi Venkata Rao Gura—Thiruvannam, in the district of Anantapur.

M.R. Ry. Kuvakuram Thevar Gura—Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari.

M.R. Ry. Thevar Sri Ramasubba Jagannatha Rao Venkata Gura—Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari.

M.R. Ry. Kuntala Lakshminarayana Rao—Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari.

M.R. Ry. Koppala Rangayya Gura—Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari.

M.R. Ry. Adipallai Lokanayana Rao—Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari.

M.R. Ry. Sanyal Sankararam Rao—Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari.

M.R. Ry. Guntur Rangayya Gura—Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari.

M.R. Ry. Sanyal Sankararam Abdul Halim Rao—Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari.

No. 270.—Under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Thevarayar Nageswara Rao Gura to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Thiruvannam, in the district of Anantapur, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and further to direct, under section 16 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in that town.

No. 271.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Bench of Magistrates, Thiruvannam, when exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in sub-section (4) of that section.

No. 272.—Under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Nageswara Sankar Rao Venkata Gura, to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class; and further to direct, under section 16 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in that town.

No. 273.—Under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R. Ry. Arangal Ayer Raja Pappa Gura, all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class; and further to direct, under section 16 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in that town.

No. 274.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Bench of Magistrates, Rajahmundry, when exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in sub-section (4) of that section.

Port St. George, March 19, 1913.

No. 314.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the below-mentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the town of Cochin in the District of Malabar, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 303, dated the 23rd May 1912, and notification No. 323, published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 31st September 1912, as amended by notification No. 19, dated 10th February 1913, and in notification No. 241, dated the 12th September 1913:—

Mr. James Bell.

Mr. Alexander Patterson.

No. 315.—Under the provisions of section 23 of Act V of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the above-mentioned gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories situated in the Governor in Council of Port St. George, exclusive of the Presidency Town.

Port St. George, March 20, 1913.

No. 316.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the persons named in column 1 of the schedule hereto appointed to be Special Magistrates for the towns in the District of Malabar specified in column 2 with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 323, dated the 31st October 1912, published at pages 1024 and 1030 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 12th June 1913, as amended by Notification No. 423, dated the 10th May 1913, published at page 645 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 18th June 1913:—

Schedule.

Names of persons.	Towns.
M.R.Sy. Sarayanaswami Vaidyanathan, Krishnaswami Chettiar, Sub-Registrar	Kandikal.
M.R.Sy. Chikambaram Narayana Ramaswami Narayana Chettiar, Aranganthi	
M.R.Sy. Thiagaraja Arumachalam Arumachalam Ramaswami Arumachalam Chettiar Aranganthi	
M.R.Sy. Verrappa Arumachalam Vaidyanathan Arumachalam Chettiar Aranganthi	
M.R.Sy. Vairavan Verrappa Ramaswami Chettiar Aranganthi	
M.R.Sy. Mathakavayya Arumachalam Mathakavayya Ramaswami Chettiar Aranganthi	Dandakhal.
M.R.Sy. Hanumantham Anantha Krishna Ayyar Subba Ayyar, Sub-Registrar	
M.R.Sy. Alagappa Arumachalam Ramaswami Vaidyanathan Chettiar Aranganthi	
M.R.Sy. Verrappa Ramaswami Chikambaram Mathakavayya Chettiar Aranganthi	
M.R.Sy. Palanappa Arumachalam Ramaswami Mathakavayya Vaidyanathan Chettiar Aranganthi	
M.R.Sy. Thevar Ramaswami Ayyar Vaidyanathan Ayyar, Sub-Registrar	Tirupattur.
M.R.Sy. Ramaswami Ayyar Srinivasan Ayyar Aranganthi	
Respected Haidi Pichaim	
M.R.Sy. Yangara Pillai Vaidyanathan Pillai, Sub-Registrar	
M.R.Sy. (Debi Natcha) Naga Durai Thevar	
M.R.Sy. Subba Mathakavayya Ramaswami Ayyar Aranganthi	Sivaganga
Mr. Alfred Dudley Miller	

Port St. George, March 23, 1913.

No. 318.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Sy. Subba Chellappa Mathaiyer, Sub-Registrar of Bodinayakanur, Pudukottai taluk, in the District of Malabar, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Bodinayakanur, each of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 2 to 1, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Police Act, 1857, and under section 18 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1864, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Bodinayakanur Panchayat which is in the District of Madurai:—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, sections 1—Cases 1 to 5, 14, 15 and 17 to 20

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908—Cases 1 and 2 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class

No. 319.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Sy. Kodanarkuth Krishnaswami Thevar Pillai to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Tirupattur, in the District of Tirupattur, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 348, dated the 31st October 1912, published at pages 1024 and 1030 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 12th June 1913, as amended by notification No. 423, dated the 10th May 1913, published at page 645 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 18th June 1913.

No. 320.—Under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, M.R.Sy. S. Alagappa Pillai alias Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Arni, in the District of South Arcot, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 27 he is invested with all the powers specified in the Fourth schedule to powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of this class, except the power to pass sentence in first offenders under section 482.

No. 219.—M R.Sy. Appanna Rayer Ramachandra Appay Arangal, First Class Magistrate, in the district of Madras, is empowered to try cases summarily under section 300 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1915.

No. 220.—Under section 302 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Sotela Channappa Sarda, F.C.S., Sessions Judge of South Canara, is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS

Fort St. George, March 23, 1915.

No. 221.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Coimbe in the district of Madras, conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen who have resigned their appointments:—

Mr. Cecil Kennedy.
Mr. Charles Leslie Macleay.
Mr. Henry Klyburn Hays.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1915.

No. 222.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Arni conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen who have resigned their appointments:—

M.R.Sy. Srinivas Ramasami Chettiar Arangal.
M.R.Sy. Venkatesh Gopala Subrahmanya Chettiar Arangal.

No. 223.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate conferred on the undermentioned Sub Magistrates in the Rayachoti district for the towns specified against each:—

M.R.Sy. Tiruvallu Subrahmanya Appay Venkatarama Appay	.. Tirupattur.
M.R.Sy. Messurpillai Angappa Krishna Appay Babba Appay	.. Devakottai.
M.R.Sy. Venkatesh Appay Pillai Venkatesh Pillai	.. .. ..
M.R.Sy. Narayanaswami Venkatesh Chettiar Chettiar	.. Kumbakonam.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1915.

In Judicial Department notification No. 136, dated the 2nd February 1915, published on page 128 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 2nd February 1915 for the words "Carnatic and Tamil" is to be read "English, Carnatic and Tamil".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1915.

No. 224.—The Government are pleased to re-appoint the undermentioned Temporary Magistrate as a non-official visitor of the Tuticorin Jail:—
M.R.Sy. S. Narayana Appay Arangal.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1915.

No. 225.—In notification of notification No. 219, dated the 18th March 1915, published on page 324 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 17th March 1915, sanctioning the continuance of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vanganapattinam for a further period of one year from the 1st April 1915, the Governor in Council directs under sections 3 and 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1913 (amended by Acts XXI of 1905 and IV of 1914) that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Vanganapattinam for a further period of one year from the 1st April 1915 and that it shall continue to exercise during that period the jurisdiction conferred on it by the said notification.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1915.

No. 226.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, published in Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 17th July 1902:—

AMENDMENT.

In rule 24 of Part III of the rules for the words "certificates in writing", the words "produces duly filled in a certificate in the form hereto annexed" shall be substituted; and the following form of certificate shall be annexed to the said rule:—

Form of certificate.

- (1) Quantity of liquid fuel in vessel.
- (2) Description of oil.
- (3) Specific gravity at 60°.
- (4) Number of samples taken.
- (5) Flash-point by Abel's test.
- (6) Signature of a person passing above test.
- (7) Seal of Government officer or Consul or signature of the company's chief resident agent and the counter-signature of the general manager of the local refinery or works.

First St. George, March 19, 1915.

No. 379.—Under the provisions of section 2 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st May 1915, the aforementioned five villages which now form part of the registrable sub-division of Kaniyapur in the Chittabandura District, be transferred to and form part of the registrable sub-division of Panchanad in the same district. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

EXCISE TAXES.
(Revenue.)

Sold number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Sold number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
1	55	Pangampalayan.	4	55	Tingko.
2	56	Potampakkurpalayan.	5	56	Vatayankinan.
3	57	Pangampalayan.			

First St. George, March 22, 1915.

No. 380.—The following notification of the Government of India is published:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.
PUNJA.

Dated the 20th March 1915.

No. 1004-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Indian Act, 1915 (No. 1004), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Act, 1915, namely:—

- (1) In clause (b) of rule 28 the word "shall" shall be inserted between the words "of" and "Bench".
- (2) In schedule VI after entry No. 28, the following entry shall be added as entry No. 104, viz:—

(104) The District Magistrate of Delhi.	Any Native State.	Dira
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ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

First St. George, March 17, 1915.

Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914 (Act I of 1914), the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 259 aches, be the same as hereinafter, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a rest-house at New Panchanad; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Assistant Agent, Kaniyapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Assistant Agent, Kaniyapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, with survey or palamudi number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Pangampalayam, Putha Achi, Dharwadur villages.			
sacred, Dharwadur hill, Dharwadur.	Mishraji of Dharwadur	North, slope of Dharwadur; east, remaining portion of the hill; south, slope of Dharwadur; west, remaining portion of Dharwadur.	10000

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894), the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 120' area, be the same situate more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a rest house at Kerepudi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Assistant Agent, Kerepudi division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Assistant Agent, Kerepudi division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, lease or purchase with survey or purchase records.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Pongapong district, Pukera tribe, Tekeke village.			
Residential, Tekeke hill of Gokapaga, 4000 acres.	By Tekekehualu, Governor of Malaga.	North, east, south and west, remaining portion of the hill.	1000

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894), the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 100 acres, be the same situate more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a rest house at Kerepudi in the Malaga tribe; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Assistant Agent, Kerepudi division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Assistant Agent, Kerepudi division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, lease or purchase with survey or purchase records.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Pongapong district, Kerepudi tribe, Kerepudi village.			
Residential, dry, waste.	Malaga of Kerepudi	North, east, south and west, jagga waste land of the Malaga of Kerepudi.	100

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 17, 1915.

No. 25.—The Rev. Ronald Jenkins Evans, M.A., incumbent privileges leave and thorough without medical certificate for two years from the 20th April 1915 to date of departure, under articles 185 (a) and 186 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 26.—The Rev. James Donald Mitchell, M.A., D.D., Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, incumbent privileges leave and thorough without medical certificate for nine months and twenty-six days from or after the 20th April 1915, under articles 185 (a), 186 (a) and 186 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 17, 1915.

No. 27.—The Rev. John Hearn, M.A., D.D., Provisionary Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras, to act as Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Secunderabad.

Port St. George, March 20, 1915.

No. 28.—Lieut.-Colonel Walter William Herbert Smith, Commanding the 1st Western Brigade, to be a Lay Preacher of All Saints' Church, Trillick, County, Down, to fill an existing vacancy.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 18, 1918.

No. 12.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(Maritime Services.)

Dated, the 6th March 1918.

No. 2090-2180-35.

REPRODUCTION.—The General Council in Council is pleased to direct that in the copy of the form of agreement for labour exhibited on board ship the words "and, if he does not get satisfaction, to a Labour Tribunal Officer on the arrival of the ship at a port in the United Kingdom, or a British Consul on arrival at a foreign port, or the Shipping Master at a British Colonial port" shall be substituted for the words "who shall thereupon take such steps as the case may require" where the latter words appear on the first page of the form of agreement.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 18, 1918.

No. 2.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday the 19th day of March 1918.

3. Under rule 41 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of addressing the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a Member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than Friday the 20th March 1918.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 20, 1918.

No. 116.—Under article 269 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. M. Hodgson, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from 26th April 1918.

No. 118.—Mr. H. F. Sri Hari Rao, Forest Assistant, on the staff of the Board of Revenue, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from 1st March 1918. The period of his probation will be extended from 11th October 1917 to 11th April 1918.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, March 20, 1918.

No. 122.—Mr. H. S. K. Shinde Rao, Manager, Conservator's office, Central Circle, is appointed to act as Forest Assistant from 1st March 1918 to 11th April 1918, and thereafter to hold the post on probation till 11th August 1918.

POSTINGS.

Port St. George, March 17, 1913.

No. 117.—The following postings of Deputy Commissioners are ordered:—

- M. S. By. Pande Dattaram Appangar Appangar, on return from leave, to Special duty, Bandra, for the disposal of suits under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.
 M. S. By. Kishori Bhoobai Shivrao Appangar Appangar, from Special duty, Bandra, to Special duty, Tinnivelly, South Arcot and Karaikal, in accordance with the scheme for the extension of village-sessions O.O. No. 262, Revenue, dated 17th March 1913.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

- M. S. By. Rameshji Appangar Shadappa Appangar Appangar, on return from the Kovvur Settlement, to the Cuddalore treasury.

Port St. George, March 23, 1913.

- M. S. By. Tannagathur Vardana Rao Appangar, on completion of Special duty, Madras to General duty, Bellary.
 M. S. By. Allah Ramappa Appangar Appangar, from General duty, Bellary, to the Cuddalore treasury.

No. 118.—The following posting of a Forest Officer is ordered:—

- Mr. George Venugopal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Arcot, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. M. Hodgson as well further orders.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

No. 119.—The following posting in the Salt, Alkali and Customs Department is ordered:—

- Mr. Francis William Good, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is, on return from leave, appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner, Southern division, and Mr. K. F. Thomas, I.C.S., on other duty as well further orders.

A. HUTTENBACH,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 8, 1913.

- No. 120.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (3) of the Madras Survey and Settlements Act, 1907, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the survey of the Bodinayakanur taluk in the Madras District shall be conducted under the provisions of the said Act.

Port St. George, March 19, 1913.

- No. 121.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Survey and Settlements Act, 1907, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey under the provisions of the said Act of the extension of the Coonoor municipality, published in notifications Nos. 723 and 806 printed at pages 255 and 126 respectively of Part I-A of the First St. George Gazette, dated 19th May 1908 and 25th February 1910, respectively.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, March 18, 1913.

- No. 122.—It is hereby notified that Tannagathur Vardana Rao, late Civil, Alkali and Customs Department, Madras, has been dismissed from service and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department under Government.

Port St. George, March 23, 1913.

No. 123.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

Bills, No. 123, March 1913.

- No. 2885-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (XIII of 1878), as amended by Act XIII of 1904, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted in the schedule appended to the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 56-W., dated the 17th October 1914:—

SCHEDULE.

Column I.—Prohibited goods.	Column II.—Exemptions.
Chromite ore (chromite)	Exempt in the United Kingdom.

No. 1261-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of the undecomposed skins of goods of all sorts in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal:—

Furres and dead fur animals, namely:—

Beaver (not including beaver heads).
Raccoon and fisher's grains.
Raccoon's dried skin.
Squirrel.

Cats and dogs, the following, namely:—

Siamese cats;
Cat's head;
Compounded mouse skin;
Compounded skin, seal and seal;
Cultured skin, domesticated and undomesticated, and compounded seal;
Feline and marmoset's head;
Globe seal or globe head;
Guinea pig skin and seal;
Hare seal;
Lion's skin and seal;
Lion's head seal;
Mink or mink skin;
Mink's green seal;
Mink's head;
Mink's seal;
Mink's skin;

Fox (except eggs, tanned and bottled paws, packed in ordinary boxes and under receptacles).
Sheep.

Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled and labelled, mixed with other oil, and not including essential oils).

Essence of oils, seeds and products, the following, namely:—

Cashew leaves.
Cashew's.
Cocoa.
Cumin seed.
Guinea pig (Guinea pig).
Lion's.
Mink or mink skin.

Cats and dogs, the following, namely:—

Palmetto skin and seal;
Poppy seed skin;
Raccoon skin and seal;
Raccoon's skin;
Siamese cats;
Says head skin and seal.

Don.

Haf.

Hemp seed.

Larch.

Mink.

Mink's head, skin, sprouts or seedlings.

Mink's.

Oil of seed and grain, including:—

Seed and pod.

Seed and sprouts of all kinds.

Seed (or bran) and seed.

Seeds and seedlings.

Seeds and proprietary cattle heads of all kinds.

Seeds.

No. 1262-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted in the schedule appended to the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 24-W., dated the 15th October 1914:—

SCHEDULE

Column I.—Prohibited goods.	Column II.—Exemptions.
Yachts and	Yachts in the United Kingdom or to a British possession.

No. 1263-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914 and in pursuance of notification No. 1217-W., dated the 15th December 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "other than (1) New Zealand."

(2) Carter Reef, Maitland Reef, Lizard and Oils extracted therefrom"

shall be added after the entry "Maiden and mink's skin and equipment of every description," in column I of the schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 24-W. (Customs), dated the 15th October 1914.

No. 1264-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry (2) in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1263-W. (Customs), dated the 15th December 1914, shall be deleted.

A. BUTTENWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

Dated the 21st March 1915.

No. 1265-C.—For the purpose of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Patent Act, 1907 (VIII of 1907), and published with Notification No. 2985-32 Geology and Mines, dated the 21st April 1904, the Governor General in Council has approved of the Columbia University in New York in respect of the degree of Engineer of Mines.

Part II, Groups, March 22, 1915.

No. 134.—Under section 2 of the Canebrake and Palmyra Forests Act, 1908, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby amends so much of the regulations dated 28th January 1915 and 10th December 1915, published at pages 29, 33 and 1965 of part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 21st January 1915, and 16th December 1915, respectively, as refers to the *Forest of Palmyra*, Macgillivray which (now in the Kooragang Island, South Coast district, with effect from 1st April 1915.

Part III, Groups, February 3, 1915.

No. 125.—

Order to regulate the transport of sandalwood in South Coast district.

Under sections 26 and 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor of Port Saint George in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of sandalwood in transit within the district of South Coast:—

1 It shall not be lawful to import sandalwood into, or export sandalwood from, the South Coast district, except by the routes specified in schedule A appended and unless accompanied by a permit as specified in rule 5 or a way-permit as specified in rule 6.

2 It shall not be lawful to import sandalwood into, export sandalwood from, or move sandalwood within the area specified in schedule B appended without a permit as specified in rule 5 or a way-permit as specified in rule 6.

3 It shall not be lawful to move sandalwood into any of the towns specified in schedule C unless accompanied by a permit as specified in rule 5 or a way-permit as specified in rule 6 and without reporting it for examination at one of the checking stations specified in that schedule and adjoining the town in question.

4 In the case of sandalwood from Government land, the permit shall be a printed one in Form I appended; in the case of sandalwood from private lands, markets or depots, except those notified by the Collector from time to time in the District Gazette, the permit shall be a printed one in Form II appended and supplied by the District Forest officer free of charge, and in the case of all other sandalwood including sandalwood from foreign territory the permit may be printed or written and shall also be in Form II.

5 Permits in Form I shall be issued in triplicate and shall have all the columns filled up by a duly authorized officer, who shall sign and date each part, hand over the original to the purchaser, send the duplicate to the officer in charge of the forest referred to therein, and keep the triplicate attached to the book as a counterfoil for record in his office.

Permits in Form II (whether printed or written) shall be in triplicate and shall have the columns filled up by the person disposing of the sandalwood or his authorized agent; the original shall be handed over to the person authorized to remove the sandalwood, the duplicate shall be forwarded to the District Forest officer and the triplicate shall be kept as a counterfoil for at least six months from the date of issue and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on the application of any Forest officer not under the rank of Forester.

6 The sandalwood shall be examined at the first checking station on the authorized route between the hours of 5 a.m. and 6 p.m. only, and if such sandalwood arrives at the first checking station after 6 p.m. it shall be lawful to detain it till 6 a.m. for examination.

The officer in charge of the checking station shall enter the permit in Form I or II and shall grant instead a way-permit in Form III after satisfying himself that the sandalwood actually comes from the locality stated in the permit and agrees in kind and quantity with that shown therein. The quantity of sandalwood (whether broken or not) he must not be greater than that entered in the permit, and if it is less, the same permit must not be used again to cover the deficiency. The way-permit in Form III shall be in triplicate, the original being given in exchange for the permit in Form I or II and the duplicate being retained by the officer in charge of the checking station. This way-permit shall protect such sandalwood along the route to its destination and shall be produced and endorsed at all subsequent checking stations on that route. If the officer in charge of the checking station refuses to grant a way-permit in Form III, he shall detain the sandalwood and permit in Form I or II and shall report the case for the orders of the District Forest officer. No demand shall be made for the production of a permit outside the scheduled area, except at the checking stations.

7 The permits in Form I or II or the way-permit in Form III shall in the case of imported sandalwood and sandalwood for export, be produced with the sandalwood for examination at any station which may be notified from time to time by the Collector in the District Gazette as a checking station and past which the sandalwood may be taken, and in the case of sandalwood in transit, the permit shall be produced anywhere within the limits of the scheduled areas when demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer and at the checking stations nearest to the

Class of permits.

demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer and at the checking stations nearest to the

readily of felling and at all subsequent stations notified from time to time by the Collector in or outside the scheduled areas and put which the scheduled is taken; provided that it shall not be lawful to take any scheduled off or to pass from any road or river on which a shooting station has been placed with intention to evade the production of the scheduled at a shooting station.

8. The ownership of scheduled imported or exported for trade purposes or moved within the protected area shall be indicated by a property mark which shall be impressed upon the property before its removal.

9. All such property marks shall be registered at the District Forest office. It shall be lawful for the District Forest officer to require from any person, either when presenting a property mark for registration, or at any subsequent time, information relative to locality, quantity of wood available, period of felling, agency, routes, depots of destination and such other details regarding his method of felling, trucking or working as the District Forest officer may require. He may refuse registration and may cancel the registration of any property mark if the information required is not given or if he considers that such property mark cannot easily be distinguished from a Government mark or from a property mark used by another person, or if he has reason to believe that the person using the property mark is or has been concerned in any illegal practice with regard to scheduled, or for other good and sufficient reasons, which shall in every case be placed upon record by the District Forest officer and submitted for the approval of the Collector. A certificate of registration in Form IV appended shall be granted by the District Forest officer to the person registering.

10. Registration and such renewal of registration shall hold good from the date thereof until the 1st day of April following the date of registration.

11. Date up to which the registration of property marks may be renewed.

12. Exceptions from the application of scheduled issued by the District Forest officer.

13. Nothing contained in any of these rules shall apply to scheduled not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight carried by hand for transaction to their own use.

14. Any person who moves or exports or imports scheduled in contravention of rules 1, 2 or 3, subject to deliver up a permit or to produce a way-permit when demanded or declines to submit scheduled for examination in accordance with the provisions of rule 7, or transports a greater quantity of scheduled than that entered in the permit, or uses the same permit more than once in contravention of rule 8, or, when disposing of any scheduled within the area scheduled in schedule B either as principal or as agent refuses to give or consents to be given a permit to cover the removal of such scheduled or gives or causes to be given a permit not containing the prescribed particulars or uses one in the form prescribed or refuses to produce for inspection on the application of a Forest officer not below the rank of a Forester the triplicate of a permit issued in accordance with rule 8, or neglects in contravention of rule 6 to mark his scheduled with a property mark duly registered at the District Forest Office, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or both.

15. These rules shall come into force on the expiry of thirty days from the date of their publication in the District Gazette.

SCHEDULE A—showing the authorized routes along which scheduled may be exported from or imported into the South Canara district.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. All authorized ports. | 7. Sharady Ghut Road. |
| 2. North Canara-Balader Road. | 8. Subrahmanya Ghut Road. |
| 3. Koller Ghut Road. | 9. The Healy Ghut Road. |
| 4. Housangady Ghut Road. | 10. The Sargaja Ghut Road. |
| 5. Agumbi Ghut Road. | 11. The Chakra-Mangalore Highway. |
| 6. Chennady Ghut Road. | |

SCHEDULE B—showing the areas in the district of South Canara within which scheduled may not be moved without a permit.

The whole district except the Herring Deputy Tahsildar's Division.

SCHEDULE C

Places

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Gundlupet. | 10. Bhatkal. |
| 2. Gangolli. | 11. Panamangalore. |
| 3. Baccat. | 12. Puttur. |
| 4. Udupi. | 13. Uppanagudi. |
| 5. Kozhik. | 14. Virud. |
| 6. Mangalore. | 15. Kozhikod. |
| 7. Nidki. | 16. Moolakudav (including Begamangalwar and Kozhikod). |
| 8. Madalaid. | |
| 9. Ullal. | |

Shooting stations to be notified in the District Gazette by the Collector from time to time.

[Overstall to be entered by the issuing officer.]

FORM L

Packer No.

[Under section 11 of the Indian Forest Act.]

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of woodland.
4. Time paid, if any.
5. Marks, if any, on the woodland.
6. From what forest or depot issued.
7. To what place issued.
8. Remarks.
9. Time allowed.
10. Remarks.

Date

Group

Signature of the Issuing Officer.

Designation.

[Explosive to be sent to the officer in charge of the Forest.]

FORM L

Packer No.

[Under section 11 of the Indian Forest Act.]

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of woodland.
4. Time paid, if any.
5. Marks, if any, on the woodland.
6. From what forest or depot issued.
7. To what place issued.
8. Remarks.
9. Time allowed.
10. Remarks.

Date

Group

Signature of the Issuing Officer.

Designation.

No.

FORM I

Packer No.

Packer for the Night
[Under section 11 of the Indian Forest Act.]

Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.		Quantity		Description of woodland.		Time paid, if any.		Marks, if any, on the woodland.		From what forest or depot issued.		To what place issued.		Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Date

Group

Signature of the Issuing Officer.

Designation.

(To be filled in by the Treasurer.)

Date and number of way-permit (Form III)
in exchange for this permit.

Date.	Number.	Quantity.
1	2	3

Date.

Signature of Treasurer.

(Downloaded to be reviewed by the person having the search)

INDEX

Page No. _____

(Order number 28 of the Ministry of Health, 1997)

1. State and location of the place to where the party is going.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of material.
4. Basis, if any, on the purchase.
5. Where obtained.
6. Final plan received.
7. Basis.
8. Transferred.
9. Remarks.

2004

Discussion

Figures of the person printing the name.

Note.—The time to be entered in column 8 should not exceed the period authorized by the statute per day except with the special permission of the District Surgeon General.

[The student to be sent to the District Prison, Chicago.]

Follow it.

February 2004

Under Article 10 of the *Madras Forest Act* (1913)

1. Name and residence of the parent, to whom the parent is grateful.
2. Knowledge:
3. Description of wand/wood.
4. Make, if any, on the wand/wood.
5. Where obtained.
6. To what place removed.
7. Reason.
8. Last allowed.
9. Remarks.

But the

All rights reserved.

Signature of the person receiving the parcel

Note - This class is to be entered by soldiers & should not be changed the period indicated as it will be per day except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer.

1999

地址: 221

Power No.

Factor for the $\frac{\text{export}}{\text{import}}$ of semi-work from private hands on from $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{import}}$.

Foreign territories.

(Under section 24 of the Nuclear Power Act)

a	Examine evidence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
a	Specify.
a	Explain place of membership.
a	Marked, if any, on the model card.
a	Other as indicated.
a	Do what place required.
a	Marked.
a	There allowed.
a	Remarks.

Figure 1

0142274

Signature of the person processing the permit

Side.—The time in 4 seconds in culture E. coli 8632 created the pool of metabolites at 10 millie per day average with less optimal conditions of the Division of the Culture.

(To be filled in by the Transmitter.)

Date and number of way permit (Form III)
in exchange for the permit.

Date.	Number.	Quantity.
1	2	3

Date.

Signature of Transmitter

[Continued to be retained by the issuing office in duplicate copies.]

FORM III

WAY-PERMIT.

(Under Section 35, Madras Forest Act.)

No.

Permit for the transport of sandalwood from checking station
brought on permit No. , dated 191 .

1. Quantity.

2. Description.

3. Marks.

4. Route to be followed within the scheduled area.

5. Time allowed.

6. Remarks.

Date

Station

Signature of Tannabhar.

Note.—This way-permit is granted subject to the rules under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act (No. 7 of 1907) and must be produced on demand by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer.

FORM III.

WAY-PERMIT.

(Under Section 35, Madras Forest Act.)

Permit for the transport of sandalwood from checking station brought on permit No.
dated 191 .

Quantity.	Description.	Marks.	Route to be followed within the scheduled area.	Time allowed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Date

Station

Signature of Tannabhar.

Note.—This way-permit is granted subject to the rules under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act (No. 7 of 1907) and must be produced on demand by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer.

March 29, 1914.]

PORT SET. 680898 GAZETTE.

Port St. George, February 26, 1915.

No. 126.—In the schedule appended to rule 2 of the rules under clause (4) of section 32 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as last amended by Notification No. 42, dated 17th January 1912, published at page 178, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 6th February 1912, add the following in the second and third columns against "All assistant directors (including land records superintendents), sub-surveyors and head surveyors":—

Column 1. Column 2. Column 3.
Publication of notification of commencement of survey and when the first entry in columns 2 and 3 against "all assistant directors (including land records superintendents)".

No. 127.—To rule 2 of the rules under clause (4) of section 32 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, published at page 612, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 12th June 1906, and amended by notification No. 224 published at page 258, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 4th July 1911 add:—

The supplementary notification to be issued by the Survey Officer before the commencement of survey operations in the village need not be published in the District Gazette but shall be published in the village charadri or in some conspicuous place in the village if there is no village charadri.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, March 12, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 58 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a channel in Gungampally and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Cuddalore, which is appended to, perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Cuddalore, which may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with entry, more or less, with survey or sub-survey number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Talent to be taken up.
Tahsildar district Cuddalore taluk, Gungampally village.			
Encumbered, jaganni, mutas, var, S. No. 44-1.	Masandi Narayana	North, S. No. 44-1; west, S. No. 44-1 and 44-2; south, S. No. 44; east, S. No. 44.	400
Encumbered, jaganni, dry, wet.	Do	North S. No. 44-3; west, S. No. 44-3; south, S. No. 44; east, S. No. 44-1.	41
Encumbered, jaganni, general wet, S. No. 44-2.	Kappadai Naidu (Nayappa and Sivappa).	North, S. No. 44-3; west, S. No. 44-3; south, S. No. 44; east, S. No. 44-2.	42
Encumbered, jaganni, dry, wet, S. No. 44-3.	Masandi Narayana	North, S. No. 44-3; west, S. No. 44-3; south, S. No. 44; east, S. No. 44-2.	43
Encumbered, jaganni, general wet, S. No. 44-4.	Jothala Appabhojya	North, S. No. 44-3; west, S. No. 44-3; south, S. No. 44; east, S. No. 44-2.	44
		Total ..	48

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 15, 1915.

Under articles 235, 236 and 237 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Arthur George Rosely, Executive Engineer, Charge Division, is granted with effect from the 17th March 1914 or date of actual combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave to the extent due and furlough as entitled certificates for the remaining period.

Port St. George, March 22, 1915.

Under article 244, Civil Service Regulations, M. S. R. Narayana Swaminatha Ayyar Esq., Executive Engineer, Government Women's Division, is granted, with effect from the 15th April 1915 or date of relief, privilege leave for two months.

POSTINGS.

Port St. George, March 18, 1915.

Mr. Humphrey Francis Devson, Assistant Engineer, is, on orders from leave, posted to the V. Cudd.

Port St. George, March 18, 1915.

M. R. R. Rangapattabharan Iyengar Appay Appay Arangal, s.a. s.c.c., Executive Engineer, is, on leave from leave, posted to the IV Circle, in the charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme Division, in place of or absent the 20th March 1915.

Port St. George, March 20, 1915.

Mr. Frederick Hunter Wessington, Executive Engineer on probation, in charge of the Central sub-division, Kireem Muzam, Belkiss, is posted in the charge of the Western Western division, during the absence on privilege leave of M. R. R. Rangapattabharan Iyengar Appay Arangal or until further orders.

TRANSFER.

Port St. George, March 17, 1915.

Mr. Keesagas Ramu, Executive Engineer, from the Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, is in the charge of the Coorg division.

S. B. MURRAY.

Joint Secretary to Government, P. S. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 17, 1915.

Whereas it appears to the Government that land is likely to be needed in the District of Salem for a line of railway from Kireelagiri to Rayachota, which is that which is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and under section 28 of the said Act. The Executive Engineer in Salem is hereby authorized Mr. H. P. O'Rourke, the Deputy Chief Engineer for maintenance, of the South Indian Railway, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Act.

Port St. George, March 18, 1915.

Under section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Government in Salem hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the undemarcated portion of land in the Vinayapattam Municipality, Vinayapattam taluk, Vinayapattam district, which was notified on page 549 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th June 1914, as being required for the construction of the Police buildings for the Town Police at Vinayapattam.

Description of land.		Boundaries.	Total.
Devathayan land, (unsurveyed).	by	North—Municipal drain	118 square yards.
		East—Municipal drain	
		West—Municipal drain	
		South—Municipal drain	

Port St. George, March 17, 1915.

The following alterations will be made in rules I and II of the rules published with G.O. No. 1129 W. dated 2nd September 1911:—

- (1) Delete the following for the existing rule I (3):—
 I. (3) The following are the subjects of the examination, with the number of marks allotted to each:—

Subjects.	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
(i) Conversation—Conversation with secretary and fluency in the vernacular language	100	70
(ii) Dictation of an order connected with the Assistant Engineer's work	50	30
(iii) Reading printed matter or well written (not too difficult) order in different handwritings connected with Public Works and explaining their meaning in the vernacular language	70	50
Total	220	150

- (2) Delete the existing rule I (3) and renumber rule I (4) and (5) as I (3) and (4) respectively.
 II. (3) The following are the subjects of the examination in the standard language, with the number of marks allotted to each:—

Subjects.	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
(i) Conversation	70	35
(ii) Reading easy order	50	25
(iii) Explanation of order	50	25
(iv) Dictation of simple order	50	25
Total	150	75

- (4) Delete the existing rule II (3).

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
 Joint Secretary to Government, P. S. D.

Port St. George, March 24, 1915.
NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT.

Under section 4 of the Customs and Public Revenue Act (Madras Act II of 1910) it is proposed to make the following alterations in the rates of fees for the licensing and registration of vessels, authorized to be used in the navigation, under section 2 of the Act published on page 270 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1909:—

Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st November 1914.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received before the aforesaid date from any person with respect to the draft amendment will receive due consideration.

Draft amendment.

(2) In the scale of fees for the licensing of vessels in the three lines of navigation—the Godavari, Krishna and Buckingham canals—strike out the entries—

	Annual.	Rs.	Rs.
Steamers, per ton of registered tonnage	10	20	3
and substitute the following:—			
	Annual.	Rs.	Rs.
Steamers or motor vessels } per ton of registered tonnage	17	40	5

(3) In the scale of fees for the registration of vessels in the three lines of navigation—the Godavari, Krishna and Buckingham canals—strike out the entries—

Steamers, each	50	10	12
and substitute the following:—			
	Annual.	Rs.	Rs.
Steamers or motor vessels, each	70	42	12

In the scale of fees for the registration of vessels on either of the two lines of navigation—the Damodaram and Vardaman canals—strike out the entries—

Steamers, each	30	10
and substitute the following:—		
	Annual. Rs.	Rs. 16
Steamers or motor vessels, each	48	8

16 for the first six weeks
8 for each of the subsequent
four weeks in any year

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE ACT.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the Customs and Public Revenue Act (Madras Act II of 1910) it is proposed to make the following alterations in, and additions to, the rules regulating the navigation on canals published at page 250-274 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st November 1914.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received before the aforesaid date from any person in respect of the draft amendment will receive due consideration.

Draft amendment.

(b) At the end of rule 5, add the following as a sub-paragraph:—

Grant of license is given *under*—(c) The application for original license of a vessel cannot shall be made by the owner to the Executive Engineer of the division concerned at least six weeks before the license is required. In making such application the owner shall give the name and address of the person to whom notice of completion of the vessel should be given.

(d) The inspection of the hull and the machinery of the steam vessel shall be made by the Executive Engineer or any person delegated by him within ten days of the receipt of the application.

(e) As soon as possible after such inspection the Executive Engineer shall, if the hull and the machinery be in good condition, give notice to the former Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Madras, stating the name of vessel and its owner, the place where it should be inspected and the name and address of the person to whom the notice of inspection should be given.

(f) On receipt of such notice the Inspector shall arrange to fix a date for inspection which shall be within thirty days of the receipt and shall give the owner on the person named by him fifteen days' notice of his intention to inspect stating what preparations should be made for his inspection.

(g) If, on such inspection, the Inspector is satisfied that the boiler is in good condition, he shall issue to the Executive Engineer the usual boiler certificate in that effect, specifying the maximum pressure at which the boiler may be worked and the period for which such certificate shall be in force.

(h) On receipt of the boiler Inspector's certificate the Executive Engineer is any officer empowered by him shall grant a certificate of inspection in Form A attached to these rules and also a license either in Form A or B attached to these rules in the name of the vessel or his agent say

which provided the Executive Engineer or the officer empowered by him is satisfied that the vessel is in charge of a competent crew.

(7) All licenses shall expire at the end of the period for which the certificate in Form D is granted. If the owner wishes to ply his steam vessel beyond the period covered by such certificate, he shall give notice of his intention to do so, to the Executive Engineer at least six weeks before the date of the expiry of such certificate.

(8) In the event of none of the Inspectors of Steam Boilers being able to inspect the vessel before the date of the expiry of the certificate, provided the six weeks' notice has been given, the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers, Madras, shall inform the Executive Engineer that an Inspector is available and the Executive Engineer will endorse the current certificate in Form D extending it until such time as arrangements can be made for the inspection of the boiler. The period of such extension shall not exceed two months.

(9) By rule 19, after the second sentence the following shall be added:—
“The procedure described in rule 8 is subject to the sanction of steam vessels shall be followed in the case of the registration of such vessels.”

(10) Delete the following for rule 10:—
Rule 12. Inspection of motor vessels.—All motor vessels shall be inspected by the usual officers before they are licensed and once every year thereafter to see that they and their machinery are in good working order and that they are in charge of a competent crew. Conditions of inspection shall be issued in Form G appended to these rules. In the event of such deterioration of the machinery as may in the opinion of the inspecting officer cause danger, the license of the vessel shall be cancelled or suspended.

(11) In Form G attached to the rules for the word “steam” occurring in line 1 substitute “motor” and for “six months” substitute “1 year.”

F. E. MURRAY.

Deputy Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Engineering Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, March 12, 1915.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor's Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1-11 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Police headquarters and, under sub-section 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any money or purchase money.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Slightly divided, formerly held, indigenous village.			
Item, vol. B. No. 108.	Land of the Parakkal, Rishiy of the Tanjore District, Kumbakonam, and Agal Anna Temple of Kumbakonam.	North, S. No. 118 and 119, and S. No. 120; south, S. No. 118, and S. No. 119 and 120.	1-11

S. E. MURRAY.

Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Port St. George, March 16, 1915.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 38 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the Police; and, under sub-section 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without any money or purchase money.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Catholic church, Police station, Police village.			
Dist., 407, C. No. 10521.	Catholic Church, Police station, Police village.	North, S. No. 118 and 119, and S. No. 120; south, S. No. 118, and S. No. 119 and 120.	38
Do No. 10521 &	Police station, Police village.	North, S. No. 118 and 119, and S. No. 120; south, S. No. 118, and S. No. 119 and 120.	38
Total			76

Fori St. George, March 18, 1816.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1926, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 75 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for digging a side drain along the left bank of Majapahit river, west of the road, under sections 1 and 7 of the same Act, the Talukdar, Bhuvaneswar, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Himmaturam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, with its dry, barren or productive, with surface or subsurface features.	Name of owner or occupant.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Partial to be taken up.
<i>Eastern element, Blaine zone defined, Synchroba village.</i>			
Gravel, wet, No. 10-A Barren, natural, wet, covered by T. T. No. 2220, N. No. 10-A 1 to No. 2222, N. No. 10-A	Village, Koyukchuk May and Valley Synchroba No. 10 do.	North, No. 10-A 1, wet, No. 10-A 2; north, No. 10-A 3; west, No. 10-A 4; west, No. 10-A 5; north, No. 10-A 6; west, No. 10-A 7; west, No. 10-A 8.	ACB- 13
	Village, Koyukchuk May and Valley Synchroba No. 10 do.	North, No. 10-A 1, wet, No. 10-A 2; north, No. 10-A 3; west, No. 10-A 4; west, No. 10-A 5; north, No. 10-A 6; west, No. 10-A 7; west, No. 10-A 8.	12
Total ..			13

Under section 6, Art I of 1946, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12.50 acres, situate in the 1st zone of the town of Tuguegarao, is needed for the purpose of the Government of the Philippines, to wit: for the Tuguegarao National High School, under section 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Manobo, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the land and land.

* 2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 10.10.10

[illegible]

F. E. MORGAN,
Deputy Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Imperial Branch)

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SECTIONS.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Bellevue district, Madras island, Colombo port wharfs.</i>			
Dep. S.S. No. 412 ..	Richardson (Bellevue Island) Public Wharves.	North, No. 454; east, No. 440; south, No. 429; west, Nos. 425, 411 and 423.	acres 71.5

Port St. George, March 27, 1915.

Under section 8, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 71½ acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Public Docks and Stevedoring wharfs at Bellevue Island; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kewell, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kewell, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SECTIONS.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Bellevue district, Madras island, Western wharfs.</i>			
Unsurveyed land & wharves (see, Dep. A. No. 1003 B-1)	Bellevue Island, Government of Madras (Public Works Department) Public Wharves (Western side).	North and east, No. 1013 B-2; south, No. 3014 A; west, No. 1011 A.	acres 51
Do. No. 3014 B-1	Do. do.	North, No. 1013 A; east, No. 1013 B-1; south, No. 1012 A; west, No. 3018	.. 69
Total ..			120

W. G. MOLESWORTH,

Deputy Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Port St. George, March 28, 1915.

Under section 8, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 82 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for remodeling Kothavaram Madras of Beliyal Kattar channel and providing field channel to supply the fields under the old Vajjala Madras; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Marikuppam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector of Marikuppam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SECTIONS.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Kottaram district, Coimbatore taluk, Beliyal Kattar wharfs.</i>			
1884, wet, No. 108 ..	Beliyal Kattar, Kottaram and Beliyal.	North, No. 102; east, No. 80; south, No. 100; west, No. 100.	acres 87
Genl. wet, No. 101-0	Do. Beliyal.	North, No. 102-4; east, No. 100; south, No. 100; west, No. 100.	.. 82
Do. No. 101-1 E.	Do. Beliyal, Kottaram and Beliyal.	North, No. 100 and 102; east, No. 100; south, No. 102-1 and 102-2; west, No. 100, 101, 102 and 103.	.. 80
Do. No. 101-4 G.	Do. do.	North, No. 101-1 A; east, No. 101-3; south, No. 101-2; west, No. 101-2.	.. 40
Do. No. 101-1 B.	Acres Beliyal Kottaram and Coimbatore Public Works.	North, No. 101-1 A; east, No. 101-3; south, No. 101-2; west, No. 101-2.	.. 87
Do. No. 101-2 E.	Acres Beliyal Kottaram and Coimbatore Public Works.	North, No. 101-2 B; east, No. 101-1 B; south, No. 101-1; west, No. 101-1 E.	.. 68
Total ..			364

F. E. MURRAY,

Deputy Secy. to Govt. P. W. D. (Coimbatore District).

Synonyms

[illegible]

W. B. MOLESWORTH,
State Printing & Engraving, P. M. O.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRISON

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 18th and 21st March 1918, is published for general information:—

[illegible]

No. in the list.	Department.	L.D. No. and Vol.	Subject.
14	Land and Navigation.	No. 121 L., Vol. 36.	But put to rest—dampening, with remarks, the — of the North East Coast Board for 1914-15.
15	Do.	No. 122 L., Vol. 36.	Land—Laying a structure in regard to the regulation of — by law before the Commission of Navigation.
16	Do.	No. 123 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Institution of a scheme according to the plan of the railway station of a minority school in the Province near the railway station at Narmadapur in the Indian district of Madras in the year 1914 towards the work.
17	Do.	No. 124 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
18	Do.	No. 125 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
19	Do.	No. 126 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
20	Do.	No. 127 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
21	Do.	No. 128 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
22	Do.	No. 129 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
23	Do.	No. 130 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
24	Do.	No. 131 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
25	Do.	No. 132 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
26	Do.	No. 133 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
27	Do.	No. 134 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
28	Do.	No. 135 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
29	Do.	No. 136 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
30	Do.	No. 137 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
31	Do.	No. 138 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
32	Do.	No. 139 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
33	Do.	No. 140 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
34	Do.	No. 141 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
35	Do.	No. 142 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
36	Do.	No. 143 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
37	Do.	No. 144 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
38	Do.	No. 145 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
39	Do.	No. 146 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
40	Do.	No. 147 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.
41	Do.	No. 148 L., Vol. 36.	Bridge—Laying a structure, with remarks, the — of the Ministry of Public Works for 1914-15.

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price stated against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTENWORTH,
Chief Engineer



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1905.

[Price, 2 annas.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

APOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1905.

No. 276.—In exercise of the power vested in him by clause (K) of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Herbert Alfred Hart to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 277.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Father Cyprien to be a member of the District Board of Salem.

No. 278.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 39 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Major Sethi Ram, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 279.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 40 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Sy. Vandanaipatti Perumalappan Appayya Venkataratnam Appayya Aravali to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Elmalur.

No. 280.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 59 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Sy. Desampudi Sathya Rao Urs to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nandyal.

No. 281.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Pilla Palanisettya Nayudu Urs to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Annapolis.

No. 282.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint N.R.Sy. Desampudi Sathya Rao Urs to be Chairman of the municipality of Nandyal.

No. 283.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Sy. Chinapattinai Venkatarathinai Urs, as the Chairman of the municipality of Vinayapuram.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 284.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 4,586 square feet of land in T.D. No. 268 of Langa Empuram village, Pichayampally taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, which was specified in notification No. 1792, published on page 764 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 10th November 1904, as being required for the extension of the town towards the Pichayampally.

No. 285.—Whereas it appears that the hamlets of Kuvempally and Pallepally, which are at present included in the Panchakkal taluk under the control of the Panchakkal Taluk Board in the District of Tanjavar, are situated at convenient distances from the main centre and derive no benefit by their inclusion in the same;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, and in modification of notification No. 33 published at page 78 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 10th February 1904, so far as it relates to the Panchakkal taluk (inserted by Notification No. 429 published on page 129 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th April 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to exclude the said hamlets from the said taluk with effect from 1st April 1905.

No. 364.—Whereas it appears that the aforementioned houses of Sordomangalam village, under the control of the Municipal, Taluk Board in the District of Travancopoly, are situated at an important distance from the Government and derive no substantial benefit by their inclusion in the taluk;

It is ordered that the premises referred to by section 4 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, and in notification No. 35 published at page 50 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th February 1914, so far as it relates to the Sordomangalam village (as serially by notifications Nos. 261 and 417 published at pages 60 and 583 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th March 1915 and 17th July 1916, respectively), the Government in Council is pleased to transfer them from the said taluk with effect from 1st April 1916.

1. Sordomangalam Taluk.
2. Panchamangalam Taluk.
3. Kappattal Taluk.

4. North Chackil's taluk.
5. Padumackal.

No. 365.—Under sub-section (1) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1914, and in notification of the notification No. 364 published at page 101 and 102 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th February 1916, the Government in Council hereby declares its intention to alter the limits of the Kothakkal Municipality by adopting the following boundaries. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of these alterations by any person or persons interested therein should be submitted in writing to Government within six weeks of the publication of this notification in the district gazette.

Boundaries.

North.—From a point on the southern boundary of the Goudar valley extension reserve where the boundary between Pambam and Kothakkal Settlements meets about four furlongs south-east of the junction of Pambam, Kothakkal Settlement and Vilpiti villages along the southern boundary of the Goudar valley extension reserve, passing through survey No. 91 to a point on the southern boundary of survey No. 122 where it meets the boundary of the Parapur reserve forest, thence outwards along the southern boundary of the said Parapur reserve to the north-east corner of survey No. 122; thence the boundary line between the said Parapur reserve on the one side and the following survey numbers included within the municipal limits, viz., 122, 62-5, 62-2, 63-1, 63-99, 70 and 71 on the other side up to the north-west corner of the last-mentioned field; from thence along the northern boundary of survey No. 71 up to its north-east corner; thence north-westwards along the eastern boundary of the Goudar valley extension reserve to a point on the boundary between survey Nos. 93 and 91 about ten chains west of the north-east corner of survey No. 91, again along the northern boundary of the said survey No. 91, the eastern boundary of the Goudar valley extension reserve up to the north-west corner of survey No. 83; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the Goudar valley extension reserve to a point on the Vilpiti village boundary about twenty-one chains west of the north-east corner of survey No. 60; thence the boundary line between the waste lands of Vilpiti village on the one side and the following survey numbers included within the municipal limits, viz., 41, 40, 39, 36, 27, 35, 35 and 4 on the other side up to the north-east corner of the last-mentioned field.

East.—From the last point, the boundary line between survey No. 1 of Kothakkal Settlement on the one side and the following survey numbers included within the municipal limits, viz., 6, 6, 3, 2, 13, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 460 on the other side up to the north-east corner of the last-mentioned field; thence the boundary line between the waste lands of Vilpiti village on the one side and the following survey numbers included within the municipal limits, viz., 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441 and 442 on the other side up to the north-east corner of the last-mentioned field; thence along the boundary line between survey No. 443A-1 of Kothakkal Settlement and (2) survey Nos. 443, 443A and 443 of Kothakkal Settlement as far as the point on the northern boundary of Adikkam reserved forest about twenty-eight chains north-east of the junction of Adikkam, Vilpiti and Kothakkal villages.

South.—From the last point westwards along the southern boundary of survey No. 443 up to the south-east corner of survey No. 943; thence the boundary line between Pambam reserved forest on the one side and the following survey numbers included within the municipal limits, viz., 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 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788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 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1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 231

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 358.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 48 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry in Tamarakulam village, Pudukottam taluk, Madras district; and, under sections 3 and 5, the Tahsildar of Pudukottam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Pudukottam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner and sample.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Madurai district, Pudukottam taluk, Tamarakulam village.

Extensive, dry, No. 2391 A.	Vallabai Maish, son of Poda Maish, Kumbakonam, Tamarakulam.	North, Targur village; east, No. 2391 A; south, No. 2392 A; west, No. 2393 A & B.	48-10
Do. No. 2392 B.	Thiruvengadam Maish ..	North, Targur village; east, No. 2391 A; south, No. 2391 B; west, No. 2392 C.	10
Do. No. 2393 B.	Do. ..	North, Targur village; east, No. 2392 B; south, No. 2393 C; west, No. 2393 D.	40
Do. No. 2394 A.	Krishnamoorti Maish, whose quarters include Amsal.	North, Targur village; east, No. 2393 C; south, No. 2394 B; west, No. 2394 D.	10
Do. No. 2395 B.	Pattanamalai Maish, whose quarters include Amsal.	North, Targur village; east, No. 2394 B; south, No. 2395 B; west, No. 2395 D.	10
Do. No. 2396 B.	Thiruvengadam Maish, whose quarters include Amsal.	North, Targur village; east, No. 2395 B; south, No. 2396 B; west, east to Targur village.	10
Total ..			110

No. 359.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3.77 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a feeder road to the Khatagapath Railway station; and, under sections 3 and 5, the Additional Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Additional Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner and sample.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Madurai district, Trichinopoly taluk, Khatagapath village.

Extensive, dry, S.F. No. 4 A.	Thiruvengadam Maish ..	North, S.F. No. 8; east, S.F. No. 4 A; south, S.F. No. 3; west, S.F. No. 4 B.	1-45
Do. No. 4 B.	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 4 A; east, S.F. No. 4 A; south, S.F. No. 4 B; west, S.F. No. 4 A.	20
Extensive, dry, S.F. No. 9 A.	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 9 A; east, S.F. No. 9 A; south, S.F. No. 9 C; west, S.F. No. 9 B.	27
Do. No. 9 B.	Manager for the line being of Pudukottam taluk.	North, S.F. No. 9 B; east, S.F. No. 9 B; south, S.F. No. 9 B; west, S.F. No. 9 B.	10
Do. No. 10.	Major Pattanamalai Maish, whose quarters include Amsal.	North, S.F. No. 10; east, S.F. No. 10; south, S.F. No. 10; west, S.F. No. 10.	40
Do. No. 11.	Manager for the line being of Khatagapath taluk.	North, S.F. No. 11; east, S.F. No. 11 and Targur taluk; west, S.F. No. 11.	41
Total ..			3.77

No. 361.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 51 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a school building at Chenduruppalai; and, under sections 3 and 5, the Revenue District Officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or pre-enclosed, with survey or previous studies.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Dukehart District, Elkington Island, Chatham County village.			
House-plot ..	Dunkley, Virginia Evelyn Dukehart, being street, his mother and present Dukehart.	North, north-west of Dukehart's Elkington Dukehart; west, street; south, unoccupied well of Dukehart's Dukehart; East Dukehart's side; west, unoccupied.	0.0000 51

No. 292.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.64 acres, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot at Thurston; and, under sections 8 and 9, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Thurston, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Thurston, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or pre-enclosed, with survey or previous studies.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Elkington District, Thurston Island, Dukehart Island village.			
Lot, P. No. 116, 117 and 118.	E. Hingale, Francis, both residents; Munkishaw Napier, administrator.	North, P. No. 116, Hingale's Napier's west lot, west, P. No. 116, Munkishaw's with land and P. No. 116, official, south, P. No. 116, unoccupied; west, P. No. 116-A, west lot of Hingale's Napier's and others and P. No. 116-B, west lot of Hingale's Napier's.	4.000 1.64

No. 293.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.64 acres, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine ground for Port Antonio; and, under sections 8 and 9, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port Antonio, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port Antonio, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or pre-enclosed, with survey or previous studies.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Dukehart District, Port Antonio Island, Port Antonio village.			
House, being west, S. No. 120 Do.	Edmundson, Victor Edward .. Kris Toji Kato ..	North, east and south, S. No. 120; west, S. No. 120. North, S. No. 120, east and south, S. No. 120; west, S. No. 120.	0.000 0.00 0.00
Total ..			0.00

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, with or without, with survey or without survey.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
District of Port George, Port of Port George, Port of Port George.			
By. 1000-10, T.S. No. 1000-10.	McIntosh's Garden	North, T.S. No. 1001; west, T.S. No. 1000-10; south, T.S. No. 1000; east, T.S. No. 1000-10.	75. 00
Do. No. 1000-10.	S. Appen's Field	North, T.S. No. 1001; east, T.S. No. 1000-10; south, T.S. No. 1000; west, T.S. No. 1000-10.	1,400
Do. No. 1000-10.	Emilia's and Delia's	North, T.S. No. 1000-10; east, T.S. No. 1000-10; south, T.S. No. 1000; west, T.S. No. 1000-10.	215
Total			1,685

No. 101.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 200 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a line of railway for Port George; and, under sections 3 and 4, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port George, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port George, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, with or without, with survey or without survey.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
District of Port George, Port of Port George, Port of Port George.			
By. 1000-10, T.S. No. 1000-10.	McIntosh's Garden	North, dry land, of Port George, Revenue's property and others; west and south, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; east, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property.	75. 00
Do. No. 1000-10.	S. Appen's Field	North, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; south, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; east, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; west, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property.	1,400
Do. No. 1000-10.	Emilia's and Delia's	North, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; south, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; east, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; west, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property.	215
Total			1,685

No. 102.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 100 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a new road; and, under sections 3 and 4, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port George, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port George, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, with or without, with survey or without survey.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
District of Port George, Port of Port George, Port of Port George.			
By. 1000-10, T.S. No. 1000-10.	McIntosh's Garden	North, dry land, of Port George, Revenue's property and others; west and south, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; east, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property.	75. 00
Do. No. 1000-10.	S. Appen's Field	North, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; south, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; east, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; west, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property.	1,400
Do. No. 1000-10.	Emilia's and Delia's	North, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; south, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; east, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property; west, dry land of Port George, Revenue's property.	215
Total			1,685

No. 401.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2-47 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a play ground for the board secondary school at Kumbhagrah; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Huzar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Huzar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, more or less, as per schedule, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Jhalwa district, Bhabhagrah taluk, No. 40. Bhabhagrah village.			
Reg. No. 3414 A ..	Parasud, Anandaram and Rangamund.	North, No. 541-3 A; east, No. 541-1, south, No. 541; west, No. 541-2 B.	area 0.57
Do. No. 3414 A ..	Bharatbhai Bahad, retired Juma Imam; Kumbhagrah, jafarbai, jagayee, Kumbhagrah taluk, Kumbhagrah.	South, Nos. 541 and 542; east, No. 542B; south, No. 541-2 A, west, No. 541-2 C.	1.48
		Total ..	2.05

No. 402.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1-19 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chikitor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chikitor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or less, more or less, as per schedule, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chikitor district, Chikitor taluk, Jagannath village.			
Village name, parcel number, No. 311.	K. Balagula ..	North, street; east and south, parcel No. 311; west, Balagula's house.	area 0.14
Do. No. 311	Indrasingh, Gangula, Chikitor, Jagannath, street, Indrasingh, street, Indrasingh, street, Indrasingh, street.	North, street; east and south, Jagannath parcel No. 311; west, Jagannath parcel No. 311 and 312.	0.19
		Total ..	0.33

No. 403.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a play ground for the board secondary school at Madhalidai; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karmal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Karmal and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or less, more or less, as per schedule, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Coimbatore district, Karmal taluk, No. 41. Karmal village.			
W. & A. No. 3122 A-2.	Chavara Velasama Shastri ..	North, S. No. 311-7 A; east, S. No. 3117 B & 7 C; south, S. No. 3122 A; west, S. No. 3122.	area 11

No. 404.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Honorable in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Government of the Hong-Kong road; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Surveyor General (Officer, Hon'ry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take possession of the land.

2. A pile of the lead is kept in the office of the Revenue Division Officer, Haver, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

STANLEY HILL

Insertion of hand, wet or dry, above or underneath, with power of pressure dilation.	Force of action or reaction.	Reproduction of the hand, required to be taken up.	Weight or to take up.
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Sales Manager, Free Press, Washington, D.C.

[illegible]

26. 465.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land, situated in the following schedule and containing - 81 of an acre, be the same as is more fully described in the public notice, No. 464, for making a wall for the use of the said enclosure; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Patna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Patna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References:

Description of land, size of dry, area in acres, etc., with survey or previous survey	Name of owner or occupier.	Basis of the land acquired or to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Bombus lucorum Linnaeus. Enclosed label, 50-58. Preserving village.

Dep. 5, No. 43 16 E.	Falconer	South-east dist. 5. No. 43 34 E ; west, 5. No. 43 ; west, 6. No. 43 10 E.	about 61
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* In 1906.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a cemetery; and, under section 15 of the said Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Wajmah, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Veterans Divisional Office, Wynand, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

CHEROKEE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or purchase, with survey or patent number.	Name of owner or assignee.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Return to be taken up.
Mabok District, Wynandah, New Village.			
Wat. No. 101-B & ..	Owner and assignee, Fove Attopp (also Marjap) Rajah.	North, S. 24; east, S. 25; S. 26 and 26A; south, S. 26; S. 27A and 28; west, S. 26; S. 27-1 A and 27-2 A.	4000.

No. 461.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 26 acres, be the same & left more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

CHEROKEE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or purchase, with survey or patent number.	Name of owner or assignee.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Return to be taken up.
Chittoor District, Chittoor taluk, Rithupalle village.			
Dep. patent No. 8.	Thirupattam, parades; Nannabolu and Bablu Raju.	North, parcels No. 10; east and south, parcel No. 2; west, parcels No. 11.	4000.

No. 462.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 50 acres, be the same & left more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a bridle path from Palkkandy to Mangalam on the Koppal hills; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

CHEROKEE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or purchase, with survey or patent number.	Name of owner or assignee.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Return to be taken up.
North Arcot District, Tirupattur taluk, No. 45, Adilwanth Rajah's hills.			
Govt., dep. No. 226.	Pongath, Anai and Sogga.	North and east, portion of No. 224 and Government water; south, No. 221; west, portion of No. 223.	4000.
Dep. No. 227.	Chinnamp	South, portion of No. 221; east, Government water; south, portion of No. 223; west, Government water.	20
Dep. No. 228-A.	Pongath and Ramak	North, Government water; east, No. 214; south, portion of No. 224-A; west, Government water.	10
Dep. No. 228.	Chinnamp	North, portion of No. 214; east, portion of No. 211 and 223; south, portion of No. 214; west, No. 214 and portion of No. 214.	40
Dep. No. 228.	Tann	North, No. 221 and portion of No. 222; east, No. 217; south, No. 214 and portion of No. 214; west, No. 214.	10
Dep. No. 228.	Mr C. E. Ferguson	North, portion of No. 212; east, No. 220; south, portion of No. 212; west, No. 212.	20
Dep. No. 227.	Kannan J	North, No. 224; east, portion of No. 221; south, No. 224; west, portion of No. 221.	10
Dep. No. 228.	Anai and Kish	North, No. 221; east, No. 220 and portion of No. 214; south, No. 221; west, portion of No. 221.	20
Dep. No. 228.	Naun, minor, part of Chinnamp	North, No. 221 and portion of No. 221; south, No. 221; east, portion of No. 221; west, No. 221.	10
Dep. No. 228.	Adilwanth, Rithupalle and Chinnamp	North, No. 221; east, portion of No. 221; south, No. 221; west, portion of No. 221.	10
Total			200

By 408.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declared that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 41 1/2 acres, be taken as a little more or less, as may be found fit for public purposes, to wit, for constructing a canal for the benefit of the Western District, and under section 5 and 7, hereinafter mentioned, the Government is empowered to purchase the freehold of the said land and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, MacGargan, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Keywords: *work, stress, coping, organizational commitment, turnover*

Assessments of local and foreign markets, with anyway or indirect assessments.	Name of company or company.	Description of the land assigned to the holder.	Excluded to the holder or any
Ghanaian shares, Foreign shares, Other shares.			
Dey, B. No. 100-1	F. C. Kewah Field	Hatch, B. No. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848,	ACRE

No. 416.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising an area of one acre, be the same, be the same or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the school site in a village near the town of Madhavpur, Madhavpur district; and, under section 2 and 3 of the said Act, the Collector of the said district is requested to notify the fact of the same to the Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the T. holder of Diemunglars and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Online version:

[illegible]

W FRANCIS,
Services & Investment

Plaque.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

East St. George, March 18, 1925.

JO. 80-57 Under Sections 4 and 5a of the Lead Agency Act, 1991, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 375 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for playgrounds and hospital in Vancouver, that area, and, under sections 2 and 3, the Governor in Council, O.M. in, European, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinsukia, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kilmer et al.

Description of land, acre or less, from 20 years back, with owner or person claiming.	Name of owner or occupant	Boundaries of the land registered to be taken (i.e.,	Extent to be taken (i.e.,
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* *Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C., and other sources.*

Zinnifer, sp. 18. No. 38	Isthmus Abol. Salinas (Abol. and Abol. Area Salinas)	Verte, T. 8. N. 21 : sub, railway (Abol. : Meth, T. 2. N. 20 : sub, T. 2. N. 20 and better.	486. 576
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NOTIFICATION:

Part 43. Georgia, March 20, 1914.

Jo. de Pau—Whereas the Governor is desired that there is danger of an outbreak of leprosy at Dargamuk in the Omara tribe of the Galen district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing new festival of Sri Lakshmi Narayana, and the usual custom that is permitted to be held at that place.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the holding of the said Fair and also the pilgrimages to the said Festival Town, the 15th March to 15th April 1919, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the red festival or fair in celebration of the anniversary will be taxed back.

Part III. George, March 18, 1915

24. 27.8—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Yopal in the Kudiya tank of the Saltery division, of persons from the infected portions of the Saltery and Amangari districts, the Hygiene and Highways Board, the Sanitary Presidency and other persons desirous to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the condition the wearing of Marabandhi trousers and a face mask.

In pursuance of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1907, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th to the 21st of May 1918, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no trains will be running shall be held at the stations of Raynagar, Changanassery, Adoni, Bellary and Bellary railway, in any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in anticipation of this notification will be deemed to have accepted the terms and conditions of the said festival.

[illegible]

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor-General has been pleased to direct that the following provisions be made in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by the said Act:

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be
 water back

17—*Outside the Hotel President.*[illegible]

116 *Outside the Marine Environment*

[illegible]

B. M. Krasovskiy, Saratov.

North Jackson Highway

Mangalore. Sri Jagadish Sulast.	Hansa. Kaimangalam. Karat.	Sessappettil. Ariyavar. Salam.	Thirunappettil.
<i>Middle and Southern Malabar Railway.</i>			
Bellary. Bellary Church Road.	Othappanam. Hassanpur.	Achar. Kannurabad.	Vinnamangalam. Kottadungu Rd.

W. BLANCIS,
Secretary of Government

COMPLICATIONS BY CHILDREN AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARD

Under section 10 of the Malacca District Municipalitys Act IV of 1944, H.R.Sy. O. Krishna murthi Das Gera has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor in the Municipality of Aden, Railway district.

Bellary Collector's Office,
15th March 1935.

A. F. G. MCGILL, *Collector*

Under section 80 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1951, M.E. Ry. Nalla Serrang* have been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Serinagar in the District of Coimbatore.

Guajira Expedition's OREO,
1918, March 1915

H. MAUMSCHIAKI, *
Cologne

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, M.R.Sy. Kalayathu Managallam Sayer Apperal has been duly elected as a member of the Wynand Taluk Board in the district of Kallakur.

Collector's Office,
15th March 1915.

C. A. INDRAN,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, M.R.Sy. Subba Reddi alias Domman Reddi, son of Subbaraya Reddi, of Subbarayudu (Arappadurai taluk), M.R.Sy. Chellam Arava, son of Subbaraya Arava of Arappadurai, and M.R.Sy. M. M. Balasubramanian Pillai a son of Subba Pillai, of Marudakur, have been duly elected as members of the Kottand Taluk Board.

Revenue Collector's Office,
15th March 1915.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTESHAH,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Valanarasam Sanyal Apper Pandey, alias Apper, has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Nagapattinam, in the District of Tanjore.

Revenue C. Collector's Office,
15th March 1915.

A. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, M.R.Sy. Marichan Apper Appandurai Apper Apperal has been duly elected as a member of the Nirmangam Municipality.

Municipality Collector's Office,
15th March 1915.

L. VENNERT,
Collector.

The President, District Board, Chidambaram, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 168 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby resolves from after April Kalachandraswami, Kallakur, a member of the Vempalli Union, Pudukottai, for having absented himself for more than three consecutive months at the Pudukottai meetings.

Chidambaram District Board's Office,
15th March 1915.

T. E. ROSE,
President.

The President, District Board, Ganjam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 168 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby resolves from after Ramachandraswami, a member of the Subbarayudu Taluk Board, Pudukottai, for having absented himself for more than three consecutive months at the meetings of the panchayat.

Ganjam District Board's Office,
15th March 1915.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 168 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the President, District Board, Ganjam, hereby appoints the under-mentioned gentlemen to be members of the Taluk Board, Berhampur.

M.R.Sy. S. Parayarasaram Pantulu Gura, son, the Tahsildar of Berhampur resigned.

Ganjam District Board's Office,
16th March 1915.

S. MACMICHAEL,
President.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Athanasius Peterick Gura is appointed, by election, as a member of the District Board, Ganjam, by the Governor of the Taluk Board.

Ganjam District Board's Office,
17th March 1915.

S. MACMICHAEL,
President.

The President, District Board, Ganjam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 168 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Sanyal Arava, son of Sanyal Arava of Narasimapuram, to be a member of the Narasimapuram Taluk Board in the District of Ganjam.

Ganjam District Board's Office,
17th March 1915.

S. E. NARAYANAN,
President.

In the exercise of the power conferred on him by G.O. No. 575 F., dated the 20th March 1899, the President of the largest District Board, appoints Mr. Hon'ble A. K. C. Alamed Chanda Marudakur Subba Reddi to be a member of the Nagapattinam Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
18th March 1915.

R. B. WOOD,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 168 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the President, District Board, Tanjore, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. A. Venkataswami Nayakkar Apperal to be a member of the Kallakur Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
18th March 1915.

C. G. TUDHUNFE,
President.

RESOLUTION.

In the notification by the Collector, Coimbatore, published on page 79 of Part I.-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th January 1915, and "District Board Coimbatore" for "District Board Coimbatore".

Collector's Office,
19th March 1915.

K. E. BROWN,
Collector.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1916.

[Price, 1 s. 6 p.]

Part I-B.—Educational.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1916.

No. 20.—Mr. W. Edson Smith, Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, privilege leave on half pay for one month from the 8th February 1916, under article 171 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1916.

No. 21.—M. S. S. M. Ramaswami Ayyangar Aiyappa, Assistant Inspector of Schools, University District, acting in the Presidency district, privilege leave for one month and twelve days with effect from the 27th April 1915, under article 166 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAN,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Acting Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st instant in the case of those tendering no objection, and from the date of joining in the case of the others:—

(1) M.B. Raj. J. C. Chinnappa, First Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Tirunelveli, to be Headmaster, Government Pandhara Training School, Madras, in the area 'as in the case of Sub-assistant Inspectors of Schools.

(4) M.R.Sy. S. Swetowaya Saad, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirukkalaiyur Range, and Acting First Assistant, Training section of the Government Secondary Training School, Tenjore, to be Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore, in his own class in the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools but to continue in his permanent appointment *sub. pro tem.*

(5) M.R.Sy. M. S. Janakiasethi Appay, First Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Tiruvelur, to be Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore, in his own class in the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, *sub. pro tem.*, see No. (4).

(6) M.R.Sy. C. Narend, First Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Malappuram, and Acting Headmaster, Government Training School, Badagosa, to be Headmaster of the latter school in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

(13) M.R.Sy. M. Marappasami Nagudu, Third Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Tirunelveli, to be Headmaster, Government Training School, Anantapur, in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

(18) M.R.Sy. E. Dhada Achari, Headmaster, Model section of the Government Training School, Visapattanam, and Temporary Assistant in No. 49, Government Training School, Nellore, to be Headmaster, Government Training School, Odayal, in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

(20) M.R.Sy. E. Alwar Chetti, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Tirunelveli, and Sub-*pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madhavapalli Range, to be Headmaster, Government Training School, Chinnai, in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools without prejudice to his present officiating appointment.

(21) M.R.Sy. M. Balasubramanyam Mudali, Second Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Govilar, and Acting Headmaster of the Government Training School, Odayal, to be Headmaster, Government Training School, Uthamkudi, *sub. pro tem.*, in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, see No. (22).

(25) M.R.Sy. J. Krishna Rao, Second Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Tirunelveli, to be First Assistant of that section in his own class in the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, see M.R.Sy. K. C. Chinnappa transferred.

(26) M.R.Sy. C. H. Shanmugam Mudali, Acting Second Assistant, Training section, Government Training School, Tirunelveli, to be Second Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Tirunelveli, in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, see No. (17), and without prejudice to his present officiating appointment.

(29) M.R.Sy. P. K. Sankaran Appay, Headmaster, Model section of the Government Training School, Tirunelveli, to act as Second Assistant, Training section of that school in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, see No. (28) on other duty or until further orders.

(30) M.R.Sy. S. Ganapathi Subrahmanyam Appay, Headmaster, Lower Elementary Training School, Tanjore, and Temporary Assistant, Mingaluru College, to be First Assistant, Training section of the Government Secondary Training School, Tanjore, in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, see No. (25) and without prejudice to his present officiating appointment.

(32) M.R.Sy. P. R. Sankaran Appay, First Assistant, Training section of the Secondary Training School, Tanjore, and Acting Headmaster, Lower Elementary Training School, Tanjore, to be Headmaster of the latter school in his own class in the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, see No. (31).

(33) M.R.Sy. E. V. Rajeswarthi Appay, Second Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Tiruvelur, to be First Assistant of that section in his own class in the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, *sub. pro tem.*, see M.R.Sy. S. S. Janakiasethi Appay on other duty or until further orders.

(34) M.R.Sy. K. S. Narayanaswami Appay, Third Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Tiruvelur, to be Second Assistant of that section, *sub. pro tem.*, in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, see No. (32).

(36) M.R.Sy. R. Sundaram Appay, Headmaster, Model section, Government Training School, Vilupattanam, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirukkalaiyur Range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of that range in the probationary class, see M.R.Sy. S. Swetowaya Saad transferred.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 1st January 1915:—

(1) M.R. A. Rangaraja Sastry, Sub-Assistant Inspector, Srivillipattur Range, acting in the Tenkasi Range, is to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of the latter range, viz. M.R. S. V. Divanayagam, resigned.

(2) M.R. S. Krishna Rao, Headmaster, Model schools of the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Bellary, and Sub-assistant Inspector of Schools, Kumbakonam Range, is to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Srivillipattur Range, in the probationary class, viz. No. (1) and without prejudice to his present existing appointment.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th March 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Asst. Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment:—

M.R. P. Lakshminaras, Temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kumbakonam Range, is to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Palani Range, in the probationary class, with effect from the 1st August 1915, and without prejudice to his present existing appointment.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th March 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Asst. Director of Public Instruction.

M.R. C. Gupta Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Palani Range, acting in the South Arcot-Tanjore District Range, is to be the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Namakkal Range, in the third class of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, viz. Class I. Schedule on other duty or until further orders—to join immediately on receipt by Miss Mabel M. Gwynne.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th March 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Asst. Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Inspector of Schools, First Circle, is pleased to grant privileges leave for twenty-five days from 26th March 1915, or from the date of writing, to P. Appalarasimhan, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Yellamanchi Sub-Range, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Perambalur Range, and to accept M. Sarganarasana Rao, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Tanjavar Sub-Range, to be in charge of the office.

Camp Coimbatore, 17th March 1915.

C. FANFORD,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS—1915-1916.

IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, MADRAS.

One hundred and twenty-five scholarships will be awarded by the Director of Industries in recognition of industrial schools and will be payable in the classes and for the periods mentioned below:—

- 25 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2-0-0 payable for one year in standard C.
- 25 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2-0-0 payable for one year in standard D.
- 50 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2-0-0 payable for one year in the elementary class.
- 25 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2-0-0 payable for two years in the intermediate class.
- 5 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2-0-0 payable for two years in the advanced class.

1915

The scholarships in Standards C and D and in the elementary and industrial classes will be awarded on the results of the examination in standards B, C and D, respectively, and those in the intermediate and advanced classes on the results of the Government Elementary and Intermediate Technical Examination, respectively. No scholarships will be awarded on the results of the highest examination in any subject.

The conditions of award are as follows:—

1. The candidate shall previously have been a student at the time of the examination and at least one year previously in a recognised industrial school. Scholarships in industrial schools will only be given only to the students of the entire course or to others whose previous are already engaged in the trade.

2. The age of the candidate at the time of the examination shall not have exceeded 18 years in the case of standard C, 17 in standard B, 16 in elementary, 15 in intermediate, and 14 in advanced examination classes. In the case of Mysoreman candidates, the age limit will be raised by two years.

3. The scholarships is given subject shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in that subject, provided that he has passed in the first class. Scholarships will also be awarded to other pupils of previous whose previous examinations are awarded by the head of the school to be such as in previous time than previous their studies without evidence. The names of these students of the community who are then in each of all, with other conditions being satisfied, he first candidate.

4. Candidates who are preparing for a group certificate or a diploma shall have previous those who are studying single subjects only.

5. No student shall be allowed to hold at the same time more than one scholarship. If eligible for more than one, he shall select which he will hold, and the scholarship that he has will be awarded to the next best deserving student.

4. The candidate shall bind himself to prosecute his studies in the subject in which he has passed and for which he is awarded a scholarship in a recognized industrial school.

5. Scholarships are exclusively awarded for pupils devoting not less than half their time to a system of at least a week to industrial work, but the Director of Industries reserves to himself the right to award a double scholarship to pupils devoting the whole of their time to industrial work if he considers that circumstances warrant him doing so.

General Regulations.

All applications for scholarships available under this notification should be submitted to the undersigned by the representatives of the Institutions in which the pupil studied in 1915 through the corresponding of the Institution in which he intends to study on printed forms which may be obtained from this office.

6. All applications for scholarships not dependent on the results of the Government Technical Examinations must reach the Director of Industries before April 15; other applications must be submitted within three weeks of the publication of the examination results on which they depend. Those submitted after the prescribed date, will be liable to rejection for that reason.

7. Any scholarship awarded in the course of the period for which it is payable will be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated.

8. The names of selected candidates will be notified by the Director of Industries in the Port St. George Gazette.

9. Heads of Institutions may grant leave without diminution or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period no allowance is to be granted for the excess period. Casual leave without diminution or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding 15 days in the year, provided work is not done not immediately proceeds or resumed general holidays. Under the above conditions, leave for scholarship-holders may be sanctioned by the Head of the Institution, but should be reported to the Director of Industries. If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason on the expiring day after the vacation for the Institution, the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld by the Director of Industries.

10. No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold another scholarship provided wholly or partially by Government without the special sanction of the Director of Industries. Such sanction will be accorded only for very distinguished merit.

11. Where the order of merit cannot be clearly ascertained a further competitive examination among those who are eligible for scholarships will be ordered.

12. All scholarships awarded under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for idleness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance or failure to make due progress in a course annual promotion.

13. A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class and shall not continue to be drawn after he ceases to attend the class. The scholarships are payable monthly.

14. In all cases where poverty has been made a condition of award, applications will be strenuously rejected unless the evidence of poverty shows that but for the scholarship, the applicant could not maintain his studies in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

15. An application for a scholarship required to be submitted under rule 10 of the Madras Educational Rules on application will contain the following information shall be submitted by the head of the Institution concerned and shall be prepared at the time of the departmental inspection of the Institution:—

- (1) Name.
- (2) Name of scholarship-holder.
- (3) Standard of scholarship.
- (4) Monthly value of the scholarship.
- (5) Period payable.
- (6) Number and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned.
- (7) Month for which the scholarship will run down.
- (8) Date of the suspension of the full.
- (9) Date of disbursement of the scholarship money and amount.
- (10) Signature of the scholarship holder.
- (11) Remarks.

Office of the Director of Industries, Madras,
14th March 1916.

T. V. R. THESSLER,
As. Director of Industries.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1916.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the Port St. George Gazette, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

3. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact sufficiently early to the examinee whom some is selected first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examinee.

4. Candidates for carpentry, black work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Civil and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—

[F.R.—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Date with date.	Subjects.	Order of examination.	Time of examination.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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1.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(2) For SURVEYING, CONSTRUCTION, TIREPALL, TENDERS AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
At Madras.

DATE.	Subjects.	Examination.	Time.	Place.	Examiners.
Thursday, April 1st.	Maths Construction.	Elementary.	9-11 a.m.	College, Bangalore.	Mr. W. H. Jones (President) and Mr. A. E. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Do.
	Survey and Land.	Elementary.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (President) and Mr. A. E. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Do.
Friday, April 2nd.	Hydraulic and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (President) and Mr. A. E. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Do.
Monday, April 5th.	Bridge work.	Elementary.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (President) and Mr. A. E. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics.	Elementary.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (President) and Mr. A. E. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Do.
Friday, April 8th.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (President) and Mr. A. E. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, April 10th.	Mechanics.	Elementary.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (President) and Mr. A. E. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Do.
Thursday, April 11th.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (President) and Mr. A. E. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Do.
Friday, April 12th.	Thermodynamics.	Elementary.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Mr. W. H. Jones (President) and Mr. A. E. Jones.
	Do.	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	Do.	Do.

(4) College, Madras.

(5) College, Madras.

(6) For Madras, Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Secy. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 12th March 1913.

G. HANCOCK,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—TECHNICAL AND MECHANICAL 1913 AND JANUARY 1914.

(1) NOTICE REGARDING ISSUES OF EXAMINATION QUESTIONNAIRES.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st July next and for those months only from that date.

2. All candidates except such of them as were examined at Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Trivandrum, Thiruvananthapuram, should apply for their certificates to the Collector of the district in which the centre entered opposite to their names in the candidates are situated; those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Collector of Madras; those examined at Bangalore

3. Applicants from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should furnish the following particulars:—

Name and address; designation, if any; language and test in which to be examined; appointment for which applicant desires to qualify.

4. All applications for examination for awards should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination, and the applications should give the information asked for in the form provided for the purpose.

All other applications should reach the undersigned by 25th April 1918.

5. A fee of Rs. 15 for each examination in the possession of candidates and in the Government service should be paid into the nearest treasury or if at Madras into the Bank of Madras. The receipts should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, direct, but in charges to Tank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fees paid for admission of any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination.

6. Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

7. As every appointment has been created by application for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board desires it to be distinctly understood that the date given above will be strictly adhered to.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Changan, Madras, 25th March 1918.

A. W. GREGORY, Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE EAST, ARABIAN AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—JULY 1918.

The President, Board of Examiners, notifies that the next Examinations of officers of the East, Arabian and Customs Departments will be held on Thursday, the 1st July 1918, and according to the following schedule in accordance with the revised Special Test Examinations published in the Part II Group Gazette of the 24 September 1915, Part I, pages 1505 to 1518:—

(1) History.	(3) Urdu.	(5) Turkish.
(2) Geography.	(4) Persian.	(6) Persian Bridge.
(3) Calculus.	(7) Mathematics.	(7) Persian.
(4) Commerce.	(8) Persian.	(8) Persian.

3. Candidates must send, in their applications made out in English on printed forms, as so much the Office of the Board of Examiners as to be before the 25th April 1918, after which date no applications will be accepted on any account. Candidates must also send a recent photograph and two copies of the same which are attached to the application.

4. All candidates should attach the required application forms from the Office of the Assistant Commissioners.

5. The prescribed fee of Rs. 15 for each test, or branch of a test except Tests D-IV and E, must be paid into a Government Treasury or if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fees be returned in the office of the Board of Examiners.

6. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, registered and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it:—

[Application for admission to the Special Test Examinations for Officers of the East, Arabian and Customs Department, July 1918.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Changan, Madras.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to secure themselves that their applications have been received, should enclose an addressed envelope in their applications. Each candidate should send in a separate card for each examination. Each post-card will be returned to them in the course with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any notes from any candidate enquiring whether his application has been received. Insufficiently-stamped letters will be rejected.

8. Candidates for Test E should state whether the curriculum in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their official language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form with the details of the branches of the Tests A, B and C in which a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly stated. Applications for any particular test will be returned, and if they are not accompanied with the necessary application, no notice will be taken of them within a week from the date of the objection memorandum, they will not be accepted.

9. In paying fees into the Treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

10. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 above.

11. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations will, on no account, be refunded to them.

16. Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted on the order of time and subjects shown in the subject table:—

Date.	Time.	Subject.	Test.
III.			
Thursday, 2nd July ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test A—Colonial.
Friday, 3rd July ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test B—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	1 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test C—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	2 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test D—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test E—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	4 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test F—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	5 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test G—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	6 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test H—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	7 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test I—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	8 p.m. to 9 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test J—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	9 p.m. to 10 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test K—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	10 p.m. to 11 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test L—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	11 p.m. to 12 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test M—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	12 p.m. to 1 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test N—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	1 p.m. to 2 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test O—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	2 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test P—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test Q—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	4 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test R—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	5 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test S—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	6 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test T—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	7 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test U—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	8 p.m. to 9 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test V—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	9 p.m. to 10 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test W—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	10 p.m. to 11 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test X—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	11 p.m. to 12 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test Y—India.
Friday, 3rd July ..	12 p.m. to 1 p.m.	Ordnance Law ..	Test Z—India.

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in DAY if there are any candidates. The date and for this test will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chappin,
Madras, 2nd March 1915.

J. W. GREENWICK,
Secretary.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

I. *First-year Class—Admission of Students holding Secondary School Leaving Certificate.*—A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Intermediate Examination under Part II of the scheme for the Intermediate Examinations should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Examination under Group A of the School Leaving Certificate Exams.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (1) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in the subjects selected as well as in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (2) should have taken two of the subjects (i) Physics, (ii) Chemistry and (iii) either Science or Algebra and Geometry, under Group C, and the certificate should show aptitude in the subjects selected as well as in Mathematics and Elementary Science under Group B.

Every student proposing to take Intermediate Group (14) should have shown proficiency in the History of England under Group C, if they propose to take a History subject, and in any language they propose to take for the Intermediate Examination, and should have shown aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

Admission of Students holding other Certificate.—The principles of the above rules will, as far as possible, be applied, viz., no student will be considered eligible for admission whose certificate does not show him to be proficient in English, Vernacular Examination (or Examination) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

The following combinations only in Group (14) are provided for by the college:—

- (a) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical language.
- (b) Ancient and Modern History and Logic.
- (c) Two languages and Logic.
- (d) Ancient History, a Classical language and Logic.

II. *First-year Class (Two Groups).*—Students will be allowed for admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

III. *Third-year Class (Honours Course).*—Students will be selected for admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination. Ordinarily no student will be selected in this class who has not passed a good place in the first class in the Intermediate Examination with a distinction in the subject which he wishes to take up in the Honours Course. In all cases a high standard in English will be required.

IV. No student who has twice been judged unfit for promotion in the second or fourth year class will be admitted to the college, and, as a general rule, no student will be admitted in the second or fourth year class who has already spent three years in the Intermediate or S.A. Course.

V. No student will be admitted who has not been registered as a candidate before June 15, 1915.

VI. Application for admission should contain the following particulars:—

- (a) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian era.
- (b) School or college in which the applicant studied.
- (c) His University or School Leaving Certificate Examination results.
- (d) His register number in the Intermediate, Secondary-School Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination.

High School or Intermediate Examination.

(2) The class in the college which he desires to join with the group he chooses in the first or third year (Third class or fourth in the third year (Second) class. In the case of Group (III) of the first year course the particular combination chosen should be specified.

(3) Whether the applicant is a candidate for a college scholarship or a Subsidyship by an schoolship.

(4) An address which will find the applicant after the publication of the results.

VII. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post-card.

Form of application will be forwarded to Principals, Headmasters, Parents, etc., on application.

VIII. Students wishing to matriculate on the strength of Secondary School Leaving Certificate should submit them (or certified extracts) either with their applications for admission or at the earliest possible later date. Students wishing to matriculate on the strength of other certificates should forward the date of the certificate and the subjects in which it declares them to have passed. Any distinctions obtained should be mentioned.

IX. Each student selected for admission will receive a post-card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students, who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained, will be taken to have been absent.

In any case, the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

The Presidency College, Madras,
19th March 1913.

N. V. MEDDERMAST,
Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE—1913.

The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Inspector and the Managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1913 in the following Government Training Schools under the charge—

No.	Name of Institution.	Number of pupils available.			Total	Remarks
		Secondary.	Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.		
1	Government Training School, Guntur	..	..	11	11	
2	Do. Eluru	..	..	10	10	
3	Do. Ongole	..	..	17	17	

1. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of the Elementary grade, higher and lower.

2. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection in the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting officers.

3. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

4. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be submitted to the Assistant Inspectors of Schools at the respective districts by the subordinate Inspecting officers in time for the latter to re-examine them and submit them to the Inspector of Schools before the last date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not submit two addresses, if any have under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be requested, as far as possible, by reference to the list. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

5. To provide for the contingencies of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools for each group. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to enter teaching as a profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to Periodical stipendaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

9. As regards qualifications for students, only those candidates who have passed the general examination of the third form or seventh standard, and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary

Detailed examination of a corresponding public or school examination, or whose attendance in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the elementary leave them. Preference should be given, as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of physical education should be sent in together with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by candidates who are eligible as representatives. Separate medical certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for admission is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Inspector of Schools. The number of pupils available for each stage is the same as that described in November 1955.

12. Personal forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, before the 15th May 1956.

14. Admission into Training Schools for teachers under private management will be regulated by rules 2, 10 and 12 in addition to those contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

T. M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,

As. Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

Cuttack, 26th March 1956.

NOTIFICATION.

Candidates for the evening Sub-Inspector Inspector's test are informed that they should study the syllabus of 1955-56 for the paper on "Educational Institutes" as the report on Public Instruction for 1954-55 has been published.

H. A. HART,

As. Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,

and President of the Board of Examiners for Sub-Inspector Inspector's and Supervisor's Test.

Thiruvallur, 19th March 1955.

VACANCY.

Applications are invited from Madras class candidates (1) possessing Technical Teachers' certificates in drawing of not lower than the Intermediate grade and also Gymnasium Teachers' certificates for the post of a combined Drill and Drawing Master on Rs. 25 per mensem in the Government Mahamandala Secondary School, Maraguturu, Madras, (2) possessing Indian Teachers' certificates of the secondary or elementary higher grade with a sound knowledge of both Hindustani and Tamil for the post of Tamil Teacher (temporary for one year) in the Government Mahamandala Secondary School, Maraguturu, Madras, on Rs. 20 per mensem. The applicants should state their age and submit copies of testimonials if any.

H. A. HART,

As. Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Madras, 26th March 1955.

APPOINTMENT.

* **Messrs. Kalani Kumaraswami Napsani**, Probationary Sub-Registrar, to be Sub-Registrar, eighth grade.

PROMOTION.

M. H. Ry. **Kamandi Kalani Kumaraswami Napsani**, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to *Supersede*ndasubayasan (Trichinopoly District).

M. H. Ry. **Bargumtha Ayya Rangappa Achari**, from *Supersede*ndasubayasan (Trichinopoly District) to *Supersede*ndasubayasan (Coimbatore District).

M. H. Ry. **Thamrasundari Nangai Appaygar Venkata Achari**, from *Supersede*ndasubayasan (Coimbatore District) to *Supersede*ndasubayasan (South Arcot District).

C. H. SCHMIDT,

Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 10th March 1915.

* The passing of the Original Judicial Test (above) is subsidiary with two years of appointment as Sub-Registrar, 21st to 24th years of the commission within the prescribed period, he will be liable to lose his future pension (except and to lose it and to lose security).

JUDICIAL.

No. 13. *Transfer*.—The following transfer of a District Magistrate has been ordered by the High Court:—

M. H. Ry. **Harshad Venkata Rao** assigned from *Presumptive* (Additional) to *Trichinopoly* (to join immediately after the closing of the Additional District Magistrate Court at Ponnamballur).

(This transfer High Court Notification No. 13, dated 26th March 1915, published at page 548, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th March 1915.)

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
16th March 1915.

C. G. HACKETT,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

GRANT, ADEQUATE AND OTHERS DISAPPROVED.

Lower.—Under articles 319, 360 and 384 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. H. Ry. **Sargud Lakshmi Nangappa** also *Grant*, Inspector, is granted combined leave (privilege leave for three months and leave on medical certificate for three months on certificate) for six months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 17th March 1915.

M. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for fourteen days granted to M. H. Ry. P. V. **Rangaswami Appaygar**, Inspector, *Revenue Circle* (with this effect D. No. 425, dated 3rd March 1915, and published at page 519, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th March 1915), is extended by one day.

Madras, 19th March 1915.

T. R. BARTER,
Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Division.

PROMOT.

Appointment.—The appointment in which Deputy Registrar Mr. MacBride was appointed to act as Registrar, *South Circle* (with effect from D. No. 118 of 1914, dated 18th July 1914), will cease from 31st January 1915 and he, with authority to act as Registrar in the same grade and district, viz. Registrar M. H. Ry. V. R. **Senkagiri Rao** in department to the *Revenue Division* (with effect from 1st February 1915), as *Senior Assistant*.

Retirement and Transfer.—M. H. Ry. K. M. **Gopala Achari**, Registrar, *South Circle*, and temporarily reduced to Deputy Registrar, *First Grade*, in this office Service Order No. 330 of 1914, dated 16th August 1914, is reduced to his former appointment from 15th March 1915, and transferred to the *Revenue Division* to take charge of *Palnadu Range*, *Madras District*.

Madras, 17th March 1915.

S. COX,
Asst. Commissioner of Police, Central Circle.

Transfer.—On expiry of suspension M. H. Ry. T. **Swaminathan**, Registrar, *South Circle*, is posted to the *Lakkshman Nagar*, *Upper Godevaram District*.

Transfer.—The following transfers are ordered:—

(1) M. H. Ry. **W. Sankaralingam**, Asst. Registrar, *South Circle*, on expiry of leave, from *Upper Godevaram* to the charge of the *Swaminathan Nagar*, *Upper Godevaram District*.

(2) On relief by No. (1) M. H. Ry. E. **Thamrasundari Nangai**, Inspector, *Fourth Grade*, from *Swaminathan Nagar* to *Swaminathan Nagar*, *Upper Godevaram District*.

(3) On relief by No. (2) M. H. Ry. P. V. **Rangaswami Appaygar**, Registrar, *Fourth Grade*, from *Swaminathan Nagar* to *Swaminathan Nagar*, *Upper Godevaram District*.

(4) On relief by No. (3) M. H. Ry. V. **Rangaswami Appaygar**, Registrar, *Third Grade*, from *Swaminathan Nagar* to *Swaminathan Nagar*, *Upper Godevaram District*, viz. Mr. *Thamrasundari Nangai* is relieved.

14th March 1915.

A. W. LORNINGTON,
Commissioner of Police, Northern Circle.

Extension of Leave.—H. S. Ry. C. Rajagopal Nayudu, Ranger, Second Grade, Trichinopoly District is granted extension of leave as medical certificate for six months from 15th February 1915.

S. V. Konesalu Nayudu, Acting Ranger, South Grade, is returned to full charge of Mysore Range.

Trichinopoly, 15th March 1915.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Inspector of Forests, Mysore Circle.

Transfer.—Bhimadasi Reddy, Deputy Ranger, Second Grade, and Acting Ranger, North Grade, North Malabar, on relief by Ranger A. F. K. Reddy, is transferred to Central Commission, in charge of Nottapalayam Range.

C. Manayagowd Nayudu, Acting Ranger, South Grade, Central Commission, on relief by Bimadasi Reddy, is reverted to Deputy Ranger, First Grade, and transferred to North Commission.

Commission, 15th March 1915.

C. D. McCARTHY,
Inspector of Forests, Mysore Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—Inspector Joseph Stanislaus Makrop, Sub-Engineer, Fourth Grade, from the Cuddalore Division, 11th Circle, to the V Circle. To join after the 1st April 1915.

Madras, 17th March 1915.

S. H. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Leave.—Under articles 142 (a) and 143 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months with effect from the day of relief is granted to M. S. Ry. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Battery Division.

Battery, 15th March 1915.

Commission of Transfer.—The transfers of M. S. Ry. M. K. Nayana Ayyar, Acting, Sub-Engineer, Fourth Grade, and M. S. Ry. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Acting, Temporary Engineer, ordered in the above notification, dated the 8th February 1915, published as page 321, Part II of the *First St. George Gazette* of the 22nd February 1915, are hereby cancelled.

Battery, 19th March 1915.

A. C. LAMINGTON,
Superintending Engineer, 11th Circle.

Leave.—M. S. Ry. T. K. Ramappa, Temporary Upper Subordinate as Rs. 50, West Coast Division, is, under article 143 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for three months from 1st January 1915.

Commission, 19th March 1915.

J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, 17th Circle.

Leave.—Under articles 142 and 143 of the Civil Service Regulations (11th edition), privilege leave for six months with effect from 22nd March 1915, on date of relief, is sanctioned to M. S. Ry. S. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, South Travancore Division.

Madras, 17th March 1915.

Re posting.—Mr. H. F. Dawson, Assistant Engineer, posted to the V Circle in Public Works Department notification No. 2028-C, dated 15th N. 1915, is re-posted in the office of the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, as Financial Assistant in charge of the Drawing Office.

Madras, 22nd March 1915.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Leave.—M. S. Ry. Vijayarajam Krishna Ayyar, Kappurawadi Ayyar, Acting, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, Trichinopoly Division, is granted, under article 143 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months from the 15th March 1915 on date of relief.

Trichinopoly, 18th March 1915.

C. MUDDEED,
Superintending Engineer, PT Circle.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 4 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1902, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Indian Patent Office, Mysore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Church House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1902 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1902 (price 5 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1915. G. L. Hiri. Improvements in means for heating and sealing trunks and other boxes.
1915. H. Engwerdt. An improved process and machines for the manufacture of reinforced hollow tubular bodies, for instance, shafts, pipes, pipes, etc., from brass.

1919. E. H. Peter. Improvements in and relating to characterising current track signalling.
 1920. E. H. Peter. Improvements in and relating to characterising current track signalling.
 1921. E. W. Turner. Improvements in and connected with variable speed driving mechanism applicable to ring spinning frames.
 1922. J. Brown and W. H. Lewis. Improvements in systems of an apparatus for working and setting locomotive factors.
 1923. Threlkeld Limited. Improvements in trains and the like vehicles.
 1924. E. G. Smith. Improvements in and relating to rail conveyances.
 1925. E. H. Rastinger. Improvements in doors, windows, screens and the like.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary

Port St. George, 22nd March 1925.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1919, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of the following articles was found in August 1919 by Madan Bishnu and Madan Manjappa, natives of Managappa Sudda in survey No. 5 of Palakur, Bangalore taluk, Bellary district, while ploughing the land.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Bellary on 10th April 1925 at Bellary in order that the matter may be required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

DESCRIPTION OF TREASURE.

	Weight.	Value (approximate).
	TOLAS.	RS.
1. One gold thread with the head separated	14	30
2. Big key and small one round, two ornaments	1	20
3. One small half snake	12	15
4. Two small snakes	16	20
5. Two small one ornaments	22	25
6. One big half snake	5	8
Total of gold jewels	61	100
7. Two small silver snakes	8½	5

Bellary Collector's Office,
 12th November 1919.

A. F. G. MCGOWAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1919, that, on or about 2nd January 1919, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in the case of the retired herry of the late Arithala Narayanaiah of Makmalur, Alankur taluk, by Chandra Naga Sahu of the same village while levelling the ground and raising compound walls on the site:—

Details of the find.	Estimated value.
	RS. R. P.
A brass vessel containing whole rupees and a small brass covering vessel (phanda) containing small silver, comprising all silver coins of the years 1818, 1848, 1849, 1861, 1875 and 1877 of which a sum of Rs. 128-14-0 has been reckoned all new	433 14 0
As also: One whole, one half and a quarter rupee of the Emperor Akbar	3 13 0
	542 12 0

Rs. 40 of this are current coins which the holder and others who divided the find among themselves gave in lieu of what they had appropriated.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by an agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office in Bellary on Monday the 16th day of August 1919 in view to their claims being required into and disposed of according to law.

Bellary Collector's Office,
 15th February 1919.

E. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1919, it is hereby notified that, on 6th July 1923, a treasure of Rs. 32 was found in the house of one Marikol in Kumbh village, Salem taluk, by (1) Chinakali Dajee, (2) Rama Hegde and (3) Periyannal, natives of the village, while searching their walls in the house of the said Marikol.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorised agent before the Collector of Salem at his office in Salem on the 1st August 1925 in view to their claims being required into and determined according to law.

Salem Collector's Office,
 18th March 1925.

E. W. LEIGH,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Report showing the Deaths and Burials registered in the Municipality of the Madras Presidency containing 28,000 inhabitants and a special and in the Unincorporated Municipality for the week ending the 26th February 1915.

Ward/Police Station	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS					DEATHS													Rate per 1,000 of Population per Annum.					
		CLASS				Total Births	CLASS					TOTAL DEATHS			CAUSES OF DEATH.										
		Child-bearing	Infants	Adults	Older		Child-bearing	Infants	Adults	Older	Under 5 years	M.	F.	Total	Cholera	Enteric	Febrile	Other	Unnatural						
Madras ..	174,199	8	71	6	..	95	36	23	5	..	30	9	..	39	18	..	..	..	..	18	14	..	50	33.5	37
Trichinopoly ..	227,612	3	89	9	..	99	38	27	..	..	65	10	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	29.5	32.5
Calicut ..	79,117	..	28	20	..	48	24	25	..	..	49	1	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	13.5	35.5
Kozhikodem ..	89,847	..	30	1	..	31	18	31	..	..	49	1	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	10.5	29.5
Travancor ..	89,361	8	89	..	..	97	35	47	..	..	82	12	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	13.5	35.5
Nagapattinam ..	66,986	4	37	..	..	41	18	10	..	..	28	3	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Salem ..	56,165	..	45	..	..	45	25	20	..	..	45	4	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Chitalam ..	56,316	..	45	..	..	45	25	20	..	..	45	4	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Oswarcott ..	85,804	..	27	..	..	27	15	12	..	..	27	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Vellore ..	49,768	..	30	..	..	30	15	15	..	..	30	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Tanjavoor ..	48,417	..	25	..	..	25	15	10	..	..	25	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Mangalore ..	48,115	5	25	1	..	31	15	16	..	..	31	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Cuddalore ..	47,621	5	26	..	..	31	15	16	..	..	31	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Polonnaruwa ..	46,509	..	20	..	..	20	12	8	..	..	20	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10.5	29.5
Kandy ..	46,519	..	21	..	..	21	12	9	..																

Storms showing the storm and cyclone regions in the Districts of the Marine Province during the month of December 1964.

[illegible]

Estimate showing the Deaths and Deaths registered in several Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zemindari villages during the month of December 1914.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	Males.										Deaths.																			
			Caste.								Total Males.		Caste.								Total Deaths.			Deaths as Returns.								
			European.	European.	Ch. A. S.	Muslim.	Jehannum.	Other Castes.			European.	European.	Ch. A. S.	Muslim.	Jehannum.	Other Castes.			European.	European.	Ch. A. S.	Muslim.	Jehannum.	Other Castes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Typhus.	Other.			
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1,431,329	Madras ..	1,431,329	1	8	126	2,744	180	56	2,308	1,371	4,371	..	..	104	3,784	544	31	2,997	2,720	4,700	880	328	64	16	..	..	..	..	..
751,748	Madras ..	751,748	..	..	10	1,398	84	5	643	886	1,941	..	..	28	1,208	96	..	848	681	1,118	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
2,187,698	Total ..	2,187,698	1	8	183	4,301	301	27	2,951	2,257	6,312	..	..	132	4,992	640	31	3,845	3,401	5,818	880	332	68	16	..	..	..	..	..
Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	Deaths—continued.																Deaths as Returns—continued.										Deaths as Returns.			
			Deaths as Returns—continued.																													
			Deaths as Returns—continued.																													
			Deaths as Returns—continued.																													
1,431,329	Madras ..	1,431,329	128	264	26	20	4	8	20	2	2	1	1,726	1,311	28	18	4	0		
751,748	Madras ..	751,748	48	63	12	8	1	2	8	282	606		
2,187,698	Total ..	2,187,698	176	327	38	28	5	10	28	2	2	2	2,008	1,917	28	18	4	0		

Office of the Secretary Government for Madras,
16th February 1915.

H. THOMSON, Secy. Govt., F.M.S.,
Dy. Secretary Government for Madras.

Records showing the Sirens and Drones registered in the Meteorological of the Kansas Forestry during the month of December 1914.

[illegible]

Tables showing the Dates and Dates registered in the Municipalities of the Major Provinces during the month of December 1914—cont.

Provinces.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—cont.																Rate per 1,000 of population per annum				Adjusted rate per 1,000 of population per annum of 1914 compared with the average of the preceding five years 1910							
			Causes of Death—cont.																											
			Injuries.																											
			Injuries.																											
			Injuries.																											
			Expenditure on deaths		Females		Males of deaths		Both Sex		All other causes		All other causes		All other causes		All other causes		All other causes		All other causes		All other causes							
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32						
			33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54						
			55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75							
			76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97						
			98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118							
			119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140						
			141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161							
			162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183						
			184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204							
			205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226						
			227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247							
			248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269						
			270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290							
			291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312						
			313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333							
			334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355						
			356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376							
			377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398						
			399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419							
			420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441						
			442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462							
			463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484						
			485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505							
			506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527						
			528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548							
			549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570						
			571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591							
			592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613						
			614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634							
			635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656						
			657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677							
			678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699						
			700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720							
			721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742						
			743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763							
			764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785						
			786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806							
			807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828						
			829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849							
			850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871						
			872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892							
			893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914						
			915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935							
			936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957						
			958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978							
			979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000						
			1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021							
			1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043						
			1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064							
			1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086						
			1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107							
			1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129						
			1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150							
			1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172						
			1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193							
			1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215						
			1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236							
			1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258						
			1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279							
			1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301						
			1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322							
			1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344						
			1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365							

Summary showing the Diseases and Deaths registered in the Municipality of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1914—cont.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population ascertained in the Census of 1911.	1915-16—cont.														Diseases in Madras—cont.														Deaths from all causes in the Municipality during the month of December 1914.
			Diseases in Madras—cont.																												
			Diseases																												
			Diseases																												
			Diseases																												
			Diseases																												
			M	P.	M	P.	M	P.	M	P.	M	P.	M	P.	M	P.	M	P.	M	P.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29													
Central.	Pondicherry ..	39,000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Madras.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
South Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10												
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
North Arcot.	Tamil Nadu ..	41,828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</																		

- (4) For the existing rule 43 and 44 substitute the following:—

"43 (1) When presenting the memorandum of the grounds of appeal from an appellate decree or order the appellant or his pleader shall also present (1) printed or typed copies of the decree or order of the Court of First Instance and (2) printed or typed copies of all papers on which he intends to rely, should the appeal be posted for hearing under Order XLII, rule 11, read where necessary with Order XLII or Order XLIII, rule 1 of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1884.

Provided that where any paper on which the appellant intends to rely is not in the English language and the appellant appears by pleader, printed or typed copies of English translations thereof, certified by the pleader to be correct translations, may be presented in lieu of copies of such original paper.

(2) The provisions in clause (1) above shall apply as far as may be necessary to appeals both as original order.

"44. The appellant may post any appeal from an appellate decree or order before a Bench of two Judges, for hearing under Order XLII, rule 11, read where necessary with Order XLII or Order XLIII, rule 1 of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1884. Notice of the date of such hearing shall be given by posting a list of appeals to be heard on the notice board of the Court three clear days before the date of hearing."

- (4) In rule 44 after the words "in fixing the date" insert the words "under Order XLII, rule 11".

- (5) In rule 44 after the words "all other appeals and petitions shall" insert the words "except as provided in rule 11".

3. Make the following changes in the Civil Rules of Practice, 1884:—

- (a) In clause (2) of rule 46 after the word "District" in line 3 insert the words "or Subordinate Judge's".

- (b) In clause (1) of the said rule for the word "When, upon receipt of the original, the Superintendent, assistant or other officer finds that the copy is one that is required to be printed, under clause (1) above he shall cause the words 'The Superintendent, assistant or other officer'"

- and for the word "it" in line 4 of the said clause substitute the words "the judgment or order".

- (c) In clause (4) of the said rule after the words "the printer shall" insert the words "(and every)" without adding word bracket; and for the second paragraph of clause (4) of the rule substitute the following:—

"If an appellant requires more than two copies allowed him by this rule, such extra copies shall be supplied to him on payment of charges calculated at a rate not exceeding one anna per page."

- (d) Amend the present clause (5) of the said rule as clause (7) and insert the following as clause (4) and (6):—

"(4) When a copy of the judgment or order made by an appellate court is supplied for by a party in the suit on proceeding or appeal for the purpose of appealing against it to the High Court, such copies shall likewise be printed.

On receipt of such application, the Superintendent, assistant or other officer may, unless the applicant otherwise requests, call also for the judgment or order of the Court of First Instance, against which judgment or order was passed the appeal, and shall collect the necessary charges for printing both. In such case the printer shall, ordinarily, supply eight printed copies out of which shall be delivered to the applicant.

Out of the six copies delivered to him, he shall be charged for two at such rates as the rates mentioned in clause (7) above and for the others he shall be charged at a rate not exceeding one anna per page.

If the applicant applies for more copies as if any other party to the suit, appeal, proceeding or execution will be made where there is one judgment or order for several concerned suits apply for copies before the order is issued for printing or within a week of the application, whichever is longer, such copies shall be supplied on payment of charges calculated at a rate not exceeding one anna per page.

If any application is made after such date, the full printing charges must be paid and such application will be dealt with irrespective of any other.

- "(6) In order to show cause, when required, why an appeal from an original order or from an appellate decree or order should not be dismissed without costs under Order XLII, rule 11, read where necessary with Order XLII or Order XLIII, rule 1 of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1884, a party may apply to the District or Subordinate Judge's Court to print a decree or any other paper or if it be not in the English language may present for printing a translation in English of the same, certified by his pleader to be a true translation; such applications shall be dealt with in the same manner as applications for the printing of appellate judgments, provided that printed copies can be delivered to the applicant with copies of the judgments in which he may have applied under the above rules."

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
22nd March 1914.

O. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 124 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1889), as amended by the Decretisation Act, 1914 (V of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undersigned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with them even had in the English language:—

M.K.Ry. Veda Venkata Narayana Nayar Amargal, S.A., S.I., Subordinate Judge, Palghat.

M.K.Ry. Veda-puram Ramaswami Appai Appaswami Appai Amargal, S.A., S.I., Acting Subordinate Judge, Daman.

M.R. By. Valthar Krishnaswamy Dada, Advocate, Avargal, S.A., S.C., Subordinate Judge,
Tamilnadu.
M.R. By. Nayyar Venkataswamy Dada, S.A., S.C., Acting District Munsif, Proddur.
M.R. By. Parvati Ramaswami Ayyangar, S.A., S.C., Acting District Munsif, Ramen.
M.R. By. Parvati Subramani Dada, Avargal, S.A., S.C., Additional District Munsif, Tamil.

High Court of Madras, Madras,
26th March 1913.

G. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

(SUBSTITUTED) SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

Suit No. 145 of 1912 in the Small Cause Court, Madras.

(Before Additional Judge.)

K. Fisher Plaintiff.
S. Alangara Dada Defendant.

To S. Alangara Dada, defendant, at present residing at Veludhan village, Srirangapatna district.

Whereas plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 50-0-0 on a promissory note, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, at what shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on Monday, the 2nd day of May 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-stated plaint, and on the day fixed for your appearance to be appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

And you will notice with you, at said day, by your pleader any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 15th day March 1913.

Verily.—I, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify that you are hereby summoned from this Court to appear on the date and at the place above stated, and the production of any documents which you have a right to call upon the witness in person, or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, at any time before the time on your depositing this summons.

2. If you desire to do so, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit to avoid the execution of the decree which may be against you in person or property, or both, if necessary.

3. If you wish for permission to pay the money by instalments, you should come to Court on day fixed and ask for permission. After decree has been passed, permission to instalment to given without the amount of instalment.

(By order.)

TAW SIVEN PUE,

And Clerk.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district and the Nilgiris will be closed for the usual sittings as follows:

The District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore, the Additional Sessions Temporary Sub-Court, Coimbatore, and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore.	Two months from Monday the 15th April 1913 to Friday the 25th June 1913 (both days inclusive).
The Subordinate Judge's Court, Ootacamund.	Two months from Saturday the 1st May 1913 to Wednesday the 25th June 1913 (both days inclusive).
The District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore ..	Two months from Thursday the 1st April 1913 to Monday the 25th May 1913 (both days inclusive).
The District Munsif's Courts of Coimbatore (Principal and Additional), Tirupur, Puduk, Udumalpet and Kallagol.	Six weeks from Monday the 15th April 1913 to Saturday the 25th May 1913 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by each Court.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the district during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
17th February 1913.

L. R. MOORE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Cuddalore, will be closed for the usual sittings for two months from Monday the 15th April 1913 to Friday the 25th day of June 1913, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif's Courts of Cuddalore, Proddur, Mandur and Gooty, for six weeks from Monday the 15th April 1913 to Saturday the 25th May 1913, both days inclusive.

3. During the adjournment no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the district during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddalore,
15th March 1913.

V. SUBRAHMANYAM PANTULU,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Kinta district will be closed for the annual summer recess of 1915 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Kinta, the Subordinate Judge's Courts of Kemasse and Ziboh and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Mungipatan.	From Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 29th June, both days inclusive.
The District Magistrate's Courts of Mungipatan (Principal and Additional), Gedrova and Tasek.	From Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 29th June, both days inclusive.
The District Magistrate's Courts of Baruda (Principal and Additional), Rhore, Kervie (Principal), and Additional (at Rhore), Kersap and Kikerasan.	From Monday, the 15th May to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournments, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and arrangements will be made by such Court (1) for the granting of such copies, (2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc., and (3) for the service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kinta, Mungipatan,
15th March 1915.

R. A. JENKINS,
Sd. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Asot and the Temporary Sub-Judge's Court, Cuddalore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive, that the District Magistrate's Courts of Cuddalore, Ponnai, Chokkikulam, Manaradi and Valluvaram (Principal and Additional) will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 6th June 1915, both days inclusive, and that the District Magistrate's Courts of Virudhachalam, Tiruchirappalli, Kallakurichi and Tiruvannamalai are also closed from Monday the 17th May to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.

3. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which copies or their plaintexts or abstracts are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, South Asot,
Cuddalore, 17th March 1915.

A. C. DUTT,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the Court's notification, dated 16th February 1915, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, South Canara, will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 15th April 1915 to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive, and the District Magistrate's Courts from Monday the 15th April 1915 to Saturday the 29th May 1915, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the recess.

Arrangements will, however, be made for the granting of copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records to High Court, decrees and return of process received from High Court and for all Administrative correspondence.

District and Sessions Court, South Canara,
Mangalore, 16th March 1915.

E. L. THORNTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Tanjore District will be closed for the annual recess of 1915 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Tanjavur and the Subordinate Judge's Courts of Tanjavur and Pudukottam.	From Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 29th June 1915, both days inclusive.
The District Magistrate's Courts of Tiruvattur and Vetanai.	From Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 19th June 1915, both days inclusive.
The District Magistrate's Courts of Tanjavur (Principal, Additional and Temporary Additional), Ambasamudram and Kallakurichi.	From Monday the 19th May to Saturday the 29th June 1915, both days inclusive.

3. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Tanjavur,
12th March 1915.

D. O. WALLER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the mid-summer recess from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 20th July 1915, both days inclusive.

2. His Honour the Second Judge (Mr. V. G. Desaiachari, J.C.) will sit as Vacation Judge on Wednesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of urgent work.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his Yaki may give 24 hours' notice of the same to the Magistrate, when the papers will be sent to the Resident Judge for disposal after hearing the party, if necessary.

4. The office of the Magistrate will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week from 12 noon to 4 p.m. for the receipt of money and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 3 above.

5. Fines, execution applications and other papers will be received only on the days on which the Judge sits.

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
12th March 1915.

F. R. LOTERY,
Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Official Receiver's Court at Mangalore in the District of South Canara will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 12th April to Saturday the 10th June 1915 (both days inclusive) and that no papers will be received during the recess.

Official Receiver's Court, Mangalore, South Canara,
19th March 1915.

H. MAHABALA REDDI,
Official Receiver.

Notice is hereby given that the Madras City Civil Court will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 10th July 1915, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleading or claims are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

City Civil Court, Madras
12nd March 1915.

C. K. THIRUVENKATACHARIAS,
Principal Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alathur.

Cheruvil Thottai Kathirikaasa Nair Petitioner.
Ananthaswamy Pillai's son Subramanyam Pillai and two others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, rule 7 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged by this Court an insolvent on 12th March 1915 and that further proceedings in the matter will be heard by the Official Receiver of South Malabar at Calicut.

District Munsif's Court, Alathur,
12th March 1915.

H. O. KRISHNAN NAMBIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Arundhaty.

Chellamuthu Palayandi, son of Vinnamuthu Palayandi, Alathur, Ponnai-
bator (Nair) Petitioner.
Mallayyan Chetti and others Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Arundhaty to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 6th April 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
22nd March 1915.

G. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI ATTANOKAL,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Batavia.

Kala Sathappa, son of Nannappa, and Kala Virappa, adopted son of Sati-
petitioner; Telugu and natives of Ponnalur Petitioners.
Nannappa Lakshminamma and thirteen others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and the petition is posted in this Court 1915. Anybody desirous to oppose that petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Batavia,
13th March 1915.

M. BALASUBRAMANIAM,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 11 of 1914 (Execution Application No. 125 of 1914) in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Enalgi Talagi Sathappa of Bellary Petitioner (Debtor).
Chidambaram Narayanaswami and others Respondents (Creditors).

Notice, under section 37 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the petitioner has submitted a scheme of arrangement for a composition in full satisfaction of his debts and that the 10th day of April 1915 has been fixed for the consideration of such scheme. All creditors who intend objecting to the scheme are hereby required to appear in this Court at 11 a.m. on the said date in person or by Yaki and state their objections, if any.

District Munsif's Court, Bellary,
19th March 1915.

H. S. NATANA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Bangalore.

Kannai, son of Narayana Nayaka, Baga, cultivator, residing at Yethanna,
 Viragappa taluk Petitioner.
 Jaker Subbanna Goud and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above has been adjudged insolvent by the Court on the 15th day of March 1915.

District Judge's Court, Bangalore,
 14th March 1915.

K. S. NAGESA AYYAR,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Hakki Chetti, son of Kannan Chetti, Telanga Chetti Caste, residing
 at Ennakulam, Coimbatore taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (3) of Act III of 1907, that the aforementioned Insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 12 A.M. on 18th April 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
 18th March 1915.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 7 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of *Neethambal Chandrai*, son of *Sagayappa Chandrai*, residing at *Vellakudi*, Coimbatore
taluk—Debtor.

Kalyappa Chandrai, son of *Vellappa Chandrai*, residing at *Uthumandur*,
 petitioner, husband of *Vellakudi*, Coimbatore taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the creditors above named has applied to this Court praying that the debtors above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 18th April 1915.

District Court, Coimbatore,
 18th March 1915.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Sanku Subbanna, son of *Chandrasekhar Chellappa* town Petitioner (Debtor).
Raghu Venu Brahma and 500 others Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the aforementioned petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent, and that the application is posted to the 18th day of April 1915.

District Court, Coimbatore,
 18th March 1915.

V. SUBRAMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1915 (G.R. No. 1 of 1915) in the Court of the District Judge, Bangalore.

Arada Appanna, son of *Yachappa*, residing at *Channarayana* Petitioner (Debtor).
Pappa Parashanna and others Counter-petitioners
 (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated the 18th day of March 1915, the aforementioned petitioner has been adjudged as insolvent.

Creditors of the aforementioned insolvent should prove their debts on or before the 12th day of April 1915 by following or sending by registered post to the Court of the Official Receiver, Coimbatore district, an Affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Bangalore,
 18th March 1915.

J. J. COOPER,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Yajjala Raghaviah Petitioner.
Rao Balachandra Kurumanchand Venkanna Dasa and twenty-six others Debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to the Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 18th April 1915.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Guntur,
 17th March 1915.

J. C. FERNANDES,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1815 in the COURT of the DEPUTY JUDGE, DISTRICT

Marjori Chennings, Coach, of Guster ..	20	21	22	Polkman
Tolson, Massachusetts and twenty three others ..	22	23	24	Chaffers

Marked Chertsey, East, of Great ...	40	50	10	Chertsey.
Fuller, New, and ...	...	...	...	Chertsey.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to the Court for being admitted insolvent and that the petition is pending, docketed to 12th April 1918.

Any auditor wishing to oppose the suit petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the suit date.

District Court, Boston
15th March 1918.

J. O. FERNANDEZ
District Judge

No. 4 of 1933 is the Order of the Federal District Marshal, Quarter

—*Wissam Van Hallem, son of Hamidkhan, Telavi, 1932, aged 40*

Summers for Kallappa, son of Subbarama. Length, 607; age 10
 years. of District Kallott. " " " " " District Pudukottai.

years, of Greater London	11	10	11	12	Greater London
Totals for England and for others	11	10	11	12	Others

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court on the 10th day of February 1915 to be declared bankrupt and that the 7th day of June 1915 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District Klondike Court, Seattle,
14th March 1914.

T. N. LAKSHMANA RAU,
Principal District Munsif

No. 1 of 1914 of the Code of the Principal District Muzir, Guntur

Hachigawa Sôzô, son of Hachigawa Tetsu, only, aged 45

Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C.	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2
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Machiyasu Jaisamra and five others	10	10	10	10	Charters.
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Notice is hereby given that the foregoing petition has been filed in this Court on the 11th day of March 1916 to be declared insolvent and that the 15th day of June 1916 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District House of Court, Glenside,
1805 March 1818.

T. N. LAKSHMANA, B.A.O.,
Deputy District Magistrate

No. 1 on left is the Cover of the *Deputy Mayor, Municipal*

Neofungus Pili, son of Subnancia Pili, Pallacoth, Korrion.

gallies. Perennial *Fellows*

<i>Boudouin, Kiehl and others</i>	Chlorophyllous.
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Noting in bulky prison that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 17th March 1932 and his further examination takes place on 26 April 1932. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Edinburgh, an affidavit in Form No. 4 of the Machine Processual Handbook, 1932.

Official Receiver's Court, Trondheim,
14th March 1934.

G. HUMARACHAKRAVANTI ATTANGAR,

No. 4 of 1854 is now Come up the Distant Jingo. Saline

A. V. Gerasimov, *Acad. of Technological Sciences, Ural State Univ.*

[illegible]

Tl. Sagouaya Creek and above	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.9	Columbia
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Under section 16, clause 3 of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the abovesaid petitioners were adjudged to be insolvent on the 70th day of March 1915 by this Court and that evidence should be produced to prove their claims on or before the 21st day of April 1915 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 appended to the Rules Provincial Insolvency Act, 1905.

District Court, Salem,
15th March 1916.

J. T. GILLESPIE,

No. 8 of 1814 of the Census of the District of Columbia, District of Columbia

Keruppan Pandikam, son of Vetti Pandikam, residing at Easton. Baltimore.

Kurayevskaya Pustynia, west of Vozdvizhenka, residing at Sanktuz	..	Feldman,
Kuryavskaya Pustynia and some others	..	Gorodkov.

Notice is hereby given, under section 24, rule 5 of Act III of 1897, that the aforementioned petitioner has been adjudged by the Court as so enjoined on 15th March 1918 and that further proceedings in the matter will be heard by the Federal Receiver of Revenue at Kanderu on the 21st April 1918, to which day the aforementioned defendant has been directed to appear before him and that no evidence may now be given orally before the Official Receiver, as well as possible, and that a summons may be issued by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver on affidavit in Form No. 2.

District Marshal's Court, Boston,
17th March, 1886

K. R. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Magistrate

No. 55 of 1908 (No. 18 of 1915 of the year of the Divine Court, South Asia),
of the Court of the Criminal Registrar, South Asia.

Baqun Bayada	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478
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* Notice is hereby given, under section 10 (4) of Act III of 1940, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 20th April 1945 at P.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Area, Calcutta,
19th March 1915.

F. B. KANOA, ACHANTIAH,
Dfmsl. Exmsn

No. 111 of 1914 (No. 12 of 1914 of the rules of the District Muzam's Court, Fardes)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KARACHI.

Solomon Pili	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	Pitman,
Kamukihue Cheti and five others	4.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Zimmerman

[illegible]

Official Receiver's Court, South Asset California,
18th March 1918.

P. B. BANGA ACHARYA,
Offical Reader

No. 22 of 1914 (No. 7 of 1915 on the roll of the District Magistrate's Court, Tinsukia) of the Court of the Criminal Justice, Sikkim.

M. B. Krishnappa Chetti	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Petitioner,</i>
Rasalingaswamuraja Pillai and 500 others	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Respondents</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 22 of Act III of 1902, that Kishanappa Chaturani of Bhatnaga Chetri residing at Turamamandole, Torkeshpur taluk, has applied for being declared an resident and that his application is posted for hearing on 27th April 1911. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at Y.M. on the next date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Devon, Exeter,
19th March 1916.

P. D. SANGA ACIBLITAK,
Chief Engineer

No. 22 of 1916 (No. 6 of 1915 on the file of the Disposal Cases, South Africa)
of the Chief of the Criminal Division, South Africa.

Subsagitt. Kaudern	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Feltippus</i>
Uberschieb. Chert and slates etc.	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Reichenbach</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 22 of section 22 of Act III of 1907, that Subash Chandra Banerjee, son of Anandachandra Karandak, residing at Naryabergpore, Tinsukia, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 17th April 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 1 p.m. on the said date.

Official Registrar's Court, South Asot, Caidalora,
19th March 1918.

P. B. SANKA ACHARYAN,
Offical Reviewer

No. 54 of 1932 (N.Y. 5 of 1932 of the year of the District Deputy's Court, Petersburg)
in the name of the official, Petersburg, South, East.

Panamae Acari and Monilia Acari	..	..	..	..	<i>Psylliodes</i>
Polychaeta Narada and Isopoda others	..	..	..	..	<i>Simulium</i>

Notice is hereby given under clause 5 of section 17 of Act III of 1957, that Premawon Amini and Minors, Amini, sons of Jyotsambh Amini, residing at Purnat, Cutch district, have applied for being declared insolvent and that their application is posted for hearing to 24th April 1958. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on 24.4.58 on the said date.

Official Russian's Copy, South Asiat. Collection,
19th March 1958.

P. B. BANJA, ACHARYAN,
Chief Designer

No. 10 of 1915 (No. 3 of 1915 on the roll of the District Court, South Africa)
in the Court of the District Magistrate, South Africa.

Nonpneumatic Reticles	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Petitioner,</i>
Nonpneumatic Arrows and accessories others	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Respondent.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1920, that Narayanasami Koundar, son of Mathurami Koundar, residing at Tiruvalla, Travancore State, has applied for

No. 32 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

Siyasath Ameer, son of Ayemadale Ameer, superior, Nannakkal Petitioner.
 Kathiravaram Chetti and others Counter-petitioners.

* Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 12th March 1914 and his further examination takes place on 7th April 1915. If his creditors are required to prove their claims, so soon as possible, by forwarding or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
 14th March 1915.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVANTI ATTANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

Chinnam Acharyar, son of Shanmugachari Acharyar, Perichemundla Petitioner.
 Street, Trichinopoly Fort Counter-petitioners.
 Maragappa Chetti and others

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court at Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 16th April 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
 18th March 1915.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVANTI ATTANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

Dharmam Pillai, son of Maragappa Pillai, Vengaloor Agastham,
 Trichinopoly taluk Petitioner.
 Maragappa Chetti and others Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 15th April 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
 14th March 1915.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVANTI ATTANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

Selvamam Boyther, son of Mahasamad Boyther, Nethanmalai
 petri, Trichinopoly taluk Petitioner.
 Kanappan Chetti and others Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 15th April 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
 14th March 1915.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVANTI ATTANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINPOLY.

T. V. Panamalai Pillai, son of Vinabada Pillai, North Street, Ruck
 Fort, Trichinopoly Petitioner.
 M. K. Sheik Moolam Boyther and others Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 15th April 1915.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
 16th March 1915.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVANTI ATTANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, UDUPPI.

Chandappa Heggeppa, member of Ekkappa Kula Heggeppa, residing in
 Ayyar village, Udipi taluk Petitioner.
 Athappa Sathi and others, others Creditors.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 19 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent, and that his petition is posted to 6th April 1915 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Udipi,
 18th March 1915.

C. K. KUPPUSWAMI AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Udupi.

Francis Salvador Serna, son of Basilio Serna, residing in Tumbalidige village, Udupi taluk Petitioner.
 Narayana Pai and two others Opponents.

Notice, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent, and that his petition is posted to 26th April 1915 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Udupi.
 19th March 1915.

G. M. KUPPUSWAMI AYYAR,
 District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Udupi.

Thyagaraja Shivan Krishnaiah, son of Sankara Bai, residing in Shirva village, Udupi taluk Petitioner.
 Shastha Higgins and four others Opponents.

Notice, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent, and that his petition is posted to 26th March 1915 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Udupi.
 19th March 1915.

G. M. KUPPUSWAMI AYYAR,
 District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT TINNEVELLY

ORIGINAL PETITION No. 185 of 1913.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Sri Pottanar Parakkal Ammal Temple Selaya Tala Milla, Lumbud, Zindapattin, Tanjore taluk.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the recognition of the name of the above-named Company to the register maintained in the office of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, was, on the 31st day of February 1913, presented to this Court by the said Company represented by the Secretary Krishnamoorthy Reddy, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before this Court on the 21st day of April 1915; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for such recognition under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by Mr. A. Pothumuttu Ayyar, Valid for the petitioner, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 19th day of March 1915

D. G. WALLER,
 District Judge.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL LITERATURE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (3) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Whereas it appeared from the facts that communications addressed to "The National Literature Publishing Society, Limited" at its registered office remained unanswered or were returned undelivered through the Post Office office and that, at the time of inspection on the 4th October 1913, there was no trace of the company's office registered, and that the said company was not carrying on business or in operation, a notice, dated the 10th December 1913, was published on page 2223 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part II, dated the 10th December 1913, pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in the effect that at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the said company would, unless cause was shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved. The company not having shown such cause within the time allowed which expired on the 10th March 1915, the name of the company has, under section 247 (3) of the Act, been struck off the register.

10th March 1915.

T. E. SUTU DAO,
 Asst. District Registrar of Joint Stock
 Companies, Madras City.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247 (3) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

Having come to know from the several half yearly inspections that the Madras Overseas Ex. Co. Ltd. Company (Limited) which was registered on the 10th November 1909 is not carrying on business and also having learnt from the accounts furnished in response to notices issued from this office on the 13th September 1914 and 10th November 1914 that the said company has not yet commenced and is not carrying on business, the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras, hereby gives notice under section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1913) to all those whom it may concern that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

12th March 1915

P. D. A. ANDAPERUMAL PILLAI,
 Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 10th MARCH 1915.

Receipts				Disburse.			
	Rs.	P.	Asses.		Rs.	P.	Asses.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,24,75,117	4	0
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	0	0	Other authorized investments	4,38,594	0	0
Public Deposits				Savings on Government and other authorized investments	5,39,912	18	0
Fixed Office	Rs. 12, 26, 848-6-6			Amounts of profits on Government and other authorized investments	5,39,50,839	16	0
Public Deposits	Rs. 11, 475-6-6			Bills discounted and purchased	70,80,552	4	0
Special				Refunds with other items	42,47,512	22	0
Other Deposits at Fixed Office	7,76,67,219	10	0	Public	18,100	0	10
Reserve	47,511	0	0	Fixed Stock	8,81,800	14	0
Bank Paid Note, etc.	10,66,672	0	0	Shares	32,540	0	0
Bank Note				Bond Dividend	7,60,800	1	0
					7,60,800	1	0
				Cash and Currency Note at End. Office and Branches	1,20,91,811	12	0
					1,20,91,811	12	0
Total	19,41,34,819	10	0	Total	19,41,34,819	10	0

* Includes 50,000 mortgage in Rs. 10,00,000.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief AccountantW. E. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—4 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Exchequer payable on demand, 49-33

Bank of Madras, Madras, 10th March 1915.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of British in the Marine Harbour with their destination, etc., on the 20th March 1915,
as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's name	Tonnage	Commander	Destination	When to sail	Agents
S.S. "Tulcan"	2200	W. Edwards	Medan via Colombo.	21st March	Thomas, Parry & Co.
S.S. "Cassiope"	2204	W. F. Dodge	Calcutta ..	21st ..	Baron, Gordon, & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Tulcan"	2200	"G. Gore	Singapore	21st ..	Moore, Kemp & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Exmouth"	2100	J. H. Martin	Madras via Calcutta and Rangoon	21st ..	Moore, Kemp & Co., Ltd.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 15th
to the 20th March 1915.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name	Tonnage	Comd'r	Commander's name.	Where from	When left
17th March.	S.S. "Tulcan"	2200	C.	S. Roy Sain	Chennai	16th January
18th ..	S.S. "Cassiope"	2204	E	W. F. Dodge	Madras	1st February.
19th ..	S.S. "Cassiope"	2200	E.	W. F. Dodge	Calcutta	1st ..
20th ..	S.S. "Exmouth"	2100	E.	J. H. Martin	Calcutta	17th ..
17th ..	S.S. "Tulcan"	2200	E.	G. Gore	Calcutta	1st March.
18th ..	S.S. "Tulcan"	2200	E.	G. Gore	Calcutta	1st ..
19th ..	S.S. "Tulcan"	2200	E.	G. Gore	Calcutta	1st ..
20th ..	S.S. "Tulcan"	2200	E.	G. Gore	Calcutta	1st ..

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Marks.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1915.					
180 March.	S.S. "Peking" ..	2100	R.	A. D. Carr ..	Shanghai.
183 " "	S.S. "Tahiti" ..	377	S.	C. L. Buxley ..	Shanghai.
183 " "	S.S. "Japan" ..	2940	S.	E. W. Allen ..	Shanghai via Nagasaki, Coast Ports and Okinawa.
183 " "	S.S. "Yama" ..	2680	S.	S. Zug Naka ..	Okinawa.
183 " "	S.S. "Chin Nishiki" ..	2700	S.	W. M. Penderford ..	Da.
183 " "	S.S. "Ranga" ..	2800	S.	E. D. Carr ..	Shanghai via Nagasaki, Japan and Port Swatow.
184 " "	S.S. "Cheng" ..	3000	S.	W. G. Morrison ..	Okinawa.

Port Office, Malacca,
4th March 1916.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.N.,
Duty Commander of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS ON DESCRIPTION.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) at Lahore, dated at Bulhel, this 15th day of March 1915.

Number, rank and name, 4914, Private Alfred Bailey; age, 35 years 8 months; height, 5 feet 1 inch; colour of complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, not glass eyes; govt; trade, shoemaker; date of enlistment, 11th February 1885; place of enlistment, London, parish and county in which born, India, Yorkshire; date of desertion or absence, 11th March 1915; place of desertion or absence, Bulhel, Malwa, has one glass eye, marks left cheek, right arm and abdomen; under 21 years' service.

R. E. MAFFITT, Major,
Commanding 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar, dated at Ahmednagar, this 16th day of March 1915.

Number, rank and name, 683, Arthur Quacken; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches, colour of complexion, healthy and tanned; dark hair; eyes, blue; date of enlistment, 6th August 1914; place of enlistment, Bulhel, Tata Works, parish and county in which born, Germany; date of desertion or absence, 11th March 1915; place of desertion or absence, Ahmednagar Camp; marks, marked forefinger, right hand.

C. J. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant, Prisoners of War, Camp Ahmednagar.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the Janmam title to S. No. 190 of Ponnappuzha Gram No. 400 of Ponnani Taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but which is now found to be assessed, will be held by the Ponnani Divisional Office in order that the name of the tenant may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Office in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 15th June 1915 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
15th March 1915.

C. A. DIXON,
Ap. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the Janmam title to S. No. 513 of Pappayyappuzha Gram No. 15 of Ottarakhal taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but which is now found to be assessed, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Office in order that the name of the tenant may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Office in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 15th June 1915 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
15th March 1915.

C. A. DIXON,
Ap. Collector.

(7) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purpose of the trade or profession;
 (8) An annual depreciation of 5 per cent on the original value of machinery and plant
 to wear materials and repairs, subject to the following restrictions:—

(a) No deduction for wear and tear or replacement or renewal of any such deduction shall be allowed in any year if the deduction when added to the deduction allowed in that account in any previous years to the person by whom the account is carried on will make the aggregate amount of the deductions exceed the actual cost to that person of the machinery or plant, including in that actual cost any expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure on the machinery or plant by way of renewal, improvement or replacement.

(b) Where, in respect of any trade, manufacture, adventure or concern, full effect cannot be given to the deduction for wear and tear in any year owing to their being no profits or gains chargeable with income-tax in that year, or owing to the profits or gains so chargeable being less than the deduction, the deduction or part of the deduction to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall, for the purpose of making the assessment for the following year, be added to the amount of deduction for wear and tear for that year and deemed to be part of that deduction, or if there is no such deduction for that year be deemed to be the deduction for that year, and so on for succeeding years.

(9) That interest shall be payable. No deduction shall be made for depreciation in the value of buildings.

(10) In the case of income from houses—

(1) Any rent or interest paid by the assessee on account of such houses at their site, but not taxes or local rates or cesses other than such taxes or rates as according to paragraph 4 above may be deducted.

(2) Sums expended for repairing and improving leased such houses.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross rental.

(5) Annual interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 14, SUB-SECTION (2), CLAUSE (1) OF ACT II OF 1945.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs. 10,000 and upwards per annum are hereby invited under section 14, sub-section (1), clause (1) of Act II of 1945 to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the forms subjected and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before 30th April 1946 to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above regulations will be assessed on the best information available.

Office of the Collector and Commr. of Income-tax,
 Madras, 17th March 1946.

D. W. G. COWER,
 Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-tax.

INSTRUCTIONS.

RETURN B.

Name of person.	Residence or place of business.	Source of income.			Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived.	Total deductions.	Amount of net profits.	Remarks.
		In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.						
		Particulars of the source of income chargeable under item 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Particulars of the source of income chargeable under item 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Particulars of the source of income chargeable under item 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					

Subscriptions.

2. Do declare that the income stated in this return is truly and correctly stated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none has been declared below to be admissible as

Deductions have been debited in arriving at the net profit; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other sources of income liable to income-tax.

SIGNATURE

(Signature)

Dated

1945,

(Date/position)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE THIRD RETURN OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

- (1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.
- (2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business, being specified.
- (3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in each income and the nature of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part II and other sources of income including the rental-value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any bank, joint stock company or other institution, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.
- (4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.
- (5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits referred to, nor an amount of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of a gift tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in the respect of his assembly of any buildings or land not used for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 140, 141 and 142 of Act III of 1939 (Madras), sections 67 and 70 of Act IV of 1939 (Madras), section 87 (c) and (d) of Act V of 1944 (Goa) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1936 (Goa), (Notification No. 218, dated 17th April 1940, published on page 490, Part I of Part at George Town, dated 30th April 1940).
- (6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a life insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total Deductions" and supported in the statement sent by a stamp for each deduction as required.

EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHERE THE ASSESSEE IS AN INDIVIDUAL.

(a) In the case of trade or profession.

- (1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, stocks or articles, used solely for the purpose of a profession or trade.
- (2) Sums expended in leasing or keeping (incurred) the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the sums (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.
- (3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.
- N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a fair proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.
- (4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.
- (5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profits in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in respect of both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).
- (6) The amount of any loss in respect of the trading in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. No loss under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.
- (7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) from a firm and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

- (i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;
- (ii) that it has been written off to profit and loss before;
- (iii) that when once a particular debt has been lost, no fair and open, reasonable grounds written off as profit and loss in each year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward as so to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

N.B.—In writing off bad debts against the losses of any year assessment is taken to mean that the amount is not permanently deferred and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The amount may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade or taken into account in this connection.

N.B.—Where the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a fair proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

- (9) Post telegrams and telegraph charges as Commission or Disbursements.
 Passage, Telegraphs, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.
 Shipping, Freight, Railway and other transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charges and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments strictly made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those not made in form of Insurance Fund.

- (11) Charges incurred in providing life for widows, orphans and apprentices.

(12) An annual depreciation of 8 per cent. on the original value of machinery and plant to wear, renewals and repairs, subject to the following restrictions:—

(a) No deduction for wear and tear or replacement on account of any such deduction shall be allowed in any year, if the deduction when added to the deduction allowed on that account in any previous years to the point by which the concern is entered on will make the aggregate amount of the deductions exceed the actual cost in that period of the machinery or plant, standing in that actual cost any expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure on the machinery or plant by way of renewal, improvement or replacement.

(b) Where, in respect any trade, manufacture, adventure or concern, full effect cannot be given to the deduction for wear and tear in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable with income-tax in that year, or owing to the profits or gains so chargeable being less than the deduction, the deduction or part of the deduction to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall, for the purpose of making the assessment for the following year, be added to the amount of deduction for wear and tear for that year and deemed to be part of that deduction; or if there is no such deduction for that year be deemed to be the deduction for that year, and so on for the succeeding years.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs and depreciation of only one year, i.e., the year the income of which is assessed.

- (3) *In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.*

(1) Amount expended in buying or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the premium (including subscription, stamp paid during the year upon the income assessed in which the use is assessed).

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sum expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 2 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable on a mortgage not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or interest paid by the assessee on account of such houses, or their sites. (*Notification No. 43, dated 24th February 1893, printed on pages 329 and 332, Part I of Act St. George Gazette, dated 1st March 1893.*)

- (6) *In case of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1866.*

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual net assessed value shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the assessed rental value exceeds 20 per cent of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) House reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term reserved as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building in the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out as hire, the portion occupied by the owner as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, i.e., either a sixth of the annual net value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WITH AND NOT ALLOWABLE.

- (1) Amount expended by Telle on the purchase of Law books and stationery.
 (2) Amount set apart to form a Reserve Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.
 (3) Amount set apart in a Reserve Fund out of profits to meet contingencies or contingent losses.
 (4) Amount spent in or set apart for replacement of debts.
 (5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.
 (6) Partner's allowances.
 (7) Bad or doubtful debts not written.
 (8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year on account of accumulated losses of previous years.
 (9) Fines or local taxes, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (2) of the provisions given above may be deducted. (*Notification No. 43, dated 24th February 1893, printed on pages 329 and 332, Part I of Act St. George Gazette, dated 1st March 1893.*)
 (10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic.
 (11) Sums paid to domestic servants.
 (12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.
 (13) Subscription to races, churches and schools, etc.
 (14) Gifts of property of a firm when those are separately ascertained.
 (15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
 (16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.
 (17) Payments made in form of Insurance Fund against future losses.
 (18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

District.	Circle.	Range.	District.	Circle.	Range.
Thane.	Eastern.	Shikharajpore	Eastern.	Thane.	Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
	Western.	Shikharajpore		Thane.	Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
Thane.	Eastern.	Shikharajpore	Eastern.	Thane.	Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
	Western.	Shikharajpore		Thane.	Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
Thane.	Eastern.	Shikharajpore	Eastern.	Thane.	Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
	Western.	Shikharajpore		Thane.	Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore
		Shikharajpore			Shikharajpore

Board of Regents (Separate Regents),
Madison, 12th March 1812.

H. H. F. M. VRIJSE,
Saxen

With the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Board of Revenue hereby
to notify, for the information of the public, that the undermentioned draft of amended rule 2 of the
rules framed under section 20 of Act III of 1878 will be taken up for consideration at the first
meeting of the Board of Revenue on the 1st day of January 1919 and that all suggestions or objections relating to it should be submitted to the
Board of Revenue before that date—

Enacted under section 20 of Act III of 1908.

Exanthema rubrum

* 21. On and after the 1st July 1894, no person shall be appointed to the office of barman, headman or manager, who has not qualified according to the following qualifications term, solemnly sworn by the Collector for reasons to be recorded by the Collector:—

Keywords

Where Officers' Personal Duty is —

- (c) Village Manager of accounts.
(d) Powers and duties of village officers.

Review of *Journal of Management*

Village (District) Special Police—

- (a) Powers and duties of village officers,
(b) Village maintenance.

Conditions for the license office should also produce a certificate showing that they have undergone the prescribed training in survey as a licensee's school held by an officer of the Land Records staff, or a district surveyor, or have passed the examination in survey as a licensee's school held by a survey officer."

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)
Madras, 10th February 1916.

Personal data

* No person shall be eligible for appointment to the office of lawyer, notary, or messenger unless he is qualified in accordance with the following educational tests, viz:—

Topic:

Village Officers' Special Test is—

- (c) Village Manual of accounts, and
(d) Powers and duties of village off-

Candidates for the harvest office should also produce certificates showing that they have undergone the prescribed training in survey at a husbandry school held by an officer of the Land Records staff, or a district surveyor, or have passed the examination in survey at a husbandry school held by a survey officer.

Measures of Inequality

Take the Village Officers' Special Test in —

- (a) Powers and duties of village officers,
and

(4) Village exhibition,
or such oral examination as the Divisional officer
shall direct in order to satisfy himself that the
candidate possesses sufficient literary education to
perform the duties of a village headman."

W. G. MCFARLAND,
Secretary

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 11 (4) and (5) of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1879, the Board of Revenue as Chief Customs Authority hereby appoints the place described in the enclosed schedule to be a wharf to the extent shown in columns 2 and 3 thereof:

Name of port.	Number of wharf.	Name of owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of the classes of goods to be dealt with.	The nature of loading and unloading.
Angapora.	B-4	Yagorian Brothers (Pty.)	The quay of land is survey No. 4 located on the north of the road connecting the wharf with Ferry road, on the west by the port land situated as Wharf No. 1, on the south by a portion of the northern boundary of the Vancouver Cemetery premises situated from the Ferry road to a line which is the junction of water and southern boundary line of Wharf No. 3 and on the east by the Ferry road.	Coal stores used for and loading for passenger purposes only.	Loading and unloading.

NOTE.—No ground rent is to be levied.

Board of Revenue (Dependent Revenue),
Madras, 15th March 1915.

H. H. P. H. TELLE,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 1 is outstanding since April 1912, in the account of this division, as due to one Pabbi Fido being amount due on the final bill for repairs to No. 1, Pabbi-bulam tank, estimate No. 1,650, and the amount will be credited to Government if the party does not appear before the Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division, Pabbi-bulam, to receive payment within a fortnight since the publication of this notice:

26th March 1915.

T. P. DELIAN,
Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division.

A sum of Rs. 7 payable to Karpappi's Marapan of Thanur village, Madras taluk, is outstanding in the accounts of this Division on account of contribution originally recovered from him for executing the work "Providing drains of irrigation to S. Nos. 15 and 56 of Thanur Village, Es. 12, R. 34, 54 of 1908-09" and not spent in the Public Works Department the amount having been credited by the Superintending Engineer. The above Karpappi's Marapan is hereby informed that if he does not appear before the Sub-Division Officer, Porambo Sub-Division, within one month from the date of this notification for receiving payment of this outstanding amount, the amount will be credited to Government.

26th March 1915.

M. O'NEILL,
Executive Engineer, Madras Division.

A sum of Rs. 4-12-8 due to Ponnarai, place-workmen, for work done by him in Kankaravai Water Works, is outstanding in the books of this office from May 1913. The amount will be credited to Ponnarai Revenue if not claimed by 31st May 1915.

19th March 1915.

R. F. STONEY,
Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOSHI FEARL FISHERY.

Toshiba are invited for the right to fish pearl system on the pearl banks lying off Toshi, Pearl Point, and Karpappu (Diamond Division) during the coming two seasons on the following conditions, viz:—

1. All tenders shall be sent under sealed cover and directed to the Superintending, Pearl and Shell Fisheries, Tanjore, before noon on 26th March 1915.

2. Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500. The deposit of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them immediately Government have decided to whom the lease shall be granted.

3. The duration of the lease or fishing right shall extend from the date of the acceptance of the tender until 31st December 1928.

4. The successful tenderer shall deposit the whole sum of the rental within ten days from the date of intimation in law of the acceptance by Government of his tender. Failure to pay within this period shall involve the forfeiture of the contract and the forfeiture of all money deposited.

5. The terms within which the delivery may be required are, as defined as follows:—

(a) On the north a line drawn due east from Aramangam mosque and extended till it reaches the seven fathoms area.

(b) On the south by a similar line drawn due east from Upper temple, and extended eastward till it reaches the seven fathoms area.

(c) On the west by the five fathoms line.

(d) On the east by the seven fathoms line.

6. The fishing privileges to be granted to the lease shall apply exclusively to pearl oysters.

7. Any sharks (Tortoise's spine) taken inadvertently during fishing shall be delivered to a Government officer at such place and at such intervals as may be mutually arranged as convenient to the two parties to the lease. Government to pay for all skulls of not over a diameter of 24 inches as ascertained by a gauge of this size at the price of 5 pice per skull. All wasted skulls and those below 24 inches diameter to be handed over free of charge to the Government officer concerned. Any contravention of this condition the offender liable to prosecution.

8. Government shall not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. BORNELL,

Superintendent, Fisheries and Shell Fisheries.

Tuticorin, 24th February 1928.

SALE OF ANDAMANS TIMBER IN 1916.

It is notified, for general information that quarterly tenders will be invited during 1925 for shipments of palash, oil of piknia (Eugenia pinnatifida), a wood somewhat resembling jaisal, and of lube or sate (Albizia Lebbek), in the form of rough-hewn logs or "squams," to be shipped exclusively by the Port Blair mail steamer, or on opportunity may offer by other steamers.

It is requested that the following minimum quantities will be acceptable during the year: palash, 500 and oil of piknia, 2,000 tons; piknia, 500—1,000 tons; lube, 100 tons.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the District Forest Officer, Andaman, Port Blair.

F. NOYCE,

Field, the 12th February 1925.

Under-Proxy to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Res. and Agr.

AUCTIONS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the District Jail, Madras, will hold a public auction at the Jail office, Madras, on 25th March 1925 at 4 a.m. for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Madras District Jail during 1925 to 1926:—

Articles	Possible quantity month or less	
Ragi ..	Rs. 50,000	To be delivered in such quantities as will be required from time to time free of hire, one-half the quantity to be old and not new grain. The wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Thosani dhali ..	Rs. 50,000	Clean and free of stones and mud.
Unroasted ..	Rs. 1,000	New, clean and free of sticks and stones.
Chickpeas ..	Rs. 1,000	To be clean from weed.
Pigeon ..	Rs. 50,000	To be well dried and in 50 lbs. of 2 to 3 lbs.
Onions ..	Rs. 50,000	To be of good quality and clean; to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time. The estimate should not be less than 40 per cent. The wastage and dryage should not exceed 10 per cent.
Mustard ..	Rs. 10,000	Big size, estimate not less than 10 per cent. fine.
Jaggery ..	Rs. 1,000	In such quantities as may be required.
Peas ..	Rs. 1,000	To be clean and free from stones and grit.
Chickpeas ..	Rs. 1,000	Clean and free from weed.
Turnips ..	Rs. 100	To be old grain and delivered in such quantities as will be required.
Paddy ..	Rs. 50,000	

3. Extracting bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, District Jail, Madras, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

4. In the case of larger supplies, the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond written seven days of the date of the auction and also shall deposit a cash security of 25 per cent. on the probable value of the supply to be made, failing which their deposits will be forfeited. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

5. Samples of articles should be forwarded for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be determined by the Superintendent as proven. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery; but no advance will be made on any account.

6. In the case of those bidders who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be accepted, provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 5 a.m. of the 24th March 1915 and are accompanied by the deposits of Rs. 50. The tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rules observed will be consistent with the auction rules. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in Rs. per cwt. delivered at the Madras District Jail.

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any bid or tender.

8. Wareage amounting 10 per cent. in the case of ragi, arhar, and garhi seeds and 5 per cent. in the case of shell will have to be made good by the contractor.

9. The contract in each case is subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Daniel Jell, Madras,
27th July 1914.

P. PENERA,
Jr. Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday, March 29, for the supply of the following oils during 1915-16:—

- (1) Coconut oil, per gallon.
- (2) Turpentine, per gallon.
- (3) Linseed oil, double boiled, per gallon.
- (4) Linseed oil, pale boiled, per gallon.
- (5) Linseed oil, raw, per gallon.
- (6) Wood oil, double boiled, per gallon.
- (7) White cotton waste, per cwt.
- (8) Lamp cotton, per cwt.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The price whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 250 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be made for all of the above and be superscribed on the cover containing them:—“Tenders for the supply of oils.”

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Office, Madras.
2nd March 1915.

M. F. DECCOURT,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PACKING CASES, CRATES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday 24th March 1915 for the supply of the following during 1915-16:—

Packing cases, crates, straw and gunnies, etc.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The price whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 75 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them:—“Tenders for the supply of packing cases, crates, etc.”

5. Tenders should specify rates for the following:—

- Packing cases under 4 ft.
- Packing cases 4 to 4 ft 6 in.
- Packing cases 4 to 4 ft 6 in.
- Packing cases per cwt.
- Straw packing per cwt. with nails including labour.
- Packaging delivered cases from 30000 per ton.
- Gunny bags including stitching, etc., for each gunny case 50000, each including binding labour, etc.

6. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.
7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
2nd March 1916.

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MORTAR ENGINEERING STORES.

Tenders for the supply of mortar engineering stores to the Public Works Stores for twelve months from April 1, 1916 to March 1917 will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday, March 28. Terms and conditions of tender and samples can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on and after March 26.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
2nd March 1916.

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA WOODS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday, March 28, for the supply of the following during 1916-17:—

Casuarina posts in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boilers of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.

1. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes in current money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

2. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

3. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of Casuarina Posts."

4. Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
2nd March 1916.

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday, March 28, for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Stores during 1916-17.

1. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 in cash or currency notes in current money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

2. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 500 and enter into an agreement within seven days from date of acceptance of his tender.

3. Tenders should specify rates for the following:—

Rate per mile per mile.

a. from 1 to 10 carts, per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.

b. from 11 to 20 carts, per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.

c. from 21 to 30 carts, per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.

d. from 31 to 50 carts, per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.

e. per ton for articles weighing more than one ton per mile, whether such articles are articles put together or single items more than one ton.

M.N.—Separate rate in tender for light articles and heavy articles to be given.

Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.

Loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Note.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor.

1. That the contractor will be present one day to see that all the articles delivered come to him are despatched on the same day without delay.

2. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway Station and be answerable for clearance of goods by delay.

3. The contractor should send the estimate laid down in the Madras Railway Carriage Act of 1911 published in Supplement to Part 36, Gazette of India, dated 17th December 1911, pages 21 and 22, between Madras, Bombay and other places, as being the same as those from the Public Works Stores.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Stores, Madras,
2nd March 1916.

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR MAKING SUELS.

Tenders are invited for making 40 skidder suits for foresters and forest guards, the required cloth being supplied by the undersigned.

3. Persons submitting the tender should be supervised, "Tenders for making suits" and forwarded to the District Forest Officer, South Africa, by registered post so as to reach him on or before 11th April 1915.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 50 paid either by the treasury deposit receipt or in treasury notes.

5. The amount to be tendered is only the tailoring charges. The cloth required for making 10 suits or three suits should be stated.

6. The District Forest Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning reasons.

7. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be immediately returned.

8. Within five days of receipt of order intimating the acceptance of the tender, the successful tenderer should receive the cloth and execute an agreement binding himself to prepare the suits on satisfaction and deliver them at the District Forest Office within four weeks from that date, fitting which the cost of cloth and the value of the suits will be recovered from him as arrears of land revenue under Act II of 1904.

9. Successful tenderers may, during office hours, see samples of uniforms to be made and obtain any further information at the District Forest Office, South Africa.

A. S. MYERS,

District Forest Officer, South Africa.

22nd March 1915.

NOTICE.

TENDERS TO REVEAL AND PURCHASE TIMBER FROM THE NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase pulpwood and other timber from—

(1) The North Andaman with Intermore, Bennett, and all other islands North of Andam.

(2) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Tallyp and South of the main line shown from the junction of the Choolung-in and Rong-lung-in streams westwards to Mount Othman and on to the sea.

3. Sites for depots, sawmills, roads, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Port Canning, Stewart Island, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioners of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4. Tenders may be submitted for with or both of the above areas. The license will be for 10 years from the 1st January 1916 or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 10 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter, but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

5. The findings will be regulated by the working plan submitted, or to be submitted, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 3 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being subsequently completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 14th and 21st year, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local or other public purposes and for the right to clear land for buildings, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to clear license or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensee may require or use not licensed to extract.

6. The pulpwood trees to be felled will be marked particularly by the Forest Department and areas, but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Island.

7. The minimum annual volume of pulpwood timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the necessity of the estimate is not guaranteed:—

(a) From the North Andaman including Intermore and Bennett islands—
1,500 round trees of and over 9 feet in girth,
1,000 sapling round trees,
which may be expected to yield—
3,750 tons of first class logs,
3,400 tons of second class logs,
2,600 tons of third class logs.

(b) From the Middle Andaman—
3,000 round trees of and over 9 feet in girth,
3,000 sapling round trees,
which may be expected to yield—
4,500 tons of first class logs,
3,800 tons of second class logs,
4,500 tons of third class logs.

The return for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensee will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this be the advice of the Forest Officer in consistent districts, and to such limits as to area and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows:—

Cypripis over 8 ft. in girth, *Albizia* and *Spina* over 14 ft. in girth, and *Isala*, black *Shagun*, white *Shagun*, white *Isala*, red *Isala*, and *Shagun* over 4 ft. in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in its round log state at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensee and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or possession in a vessel.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled; but thereafter license annual royalties will be payable as follows:—

(1) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(2) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(3) For the South Andaman, Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Director of Forest (after all patents have been or passed which have been made) by the Forest Officer as to their special work concerns must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensee desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those again mentioned above, they may be permitted to do so as terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensee will be bound to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent antagonism between their employees and the workers employed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the collection of tolls upon goods for the support of the labor force will be permitted free of license.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer as branch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Each patent holder as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in well-defined blocks in which felling and removal of timber has been completed by the licensee in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for use in State works, harbours or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of square and 1,000 tons of roundings. There will be no limit to the quality of timber other than patent which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash or in Government securities. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement to a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders signed "Tender for Andaman Timber License", shall be submitted on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for patent or for other timber, or to assign any reasons for the refusal to accept any of any tender.

20. Within the various sections of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensee will be valid.

First, 18th February 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Rev. and Agric.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATION AT CHREYKUR.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 1st April 1915 for the execution of the works noted below.

1. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers accompanied "Tender for the work," the name of the work to be given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

3. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

4. Tenders should be written up in F.W.D. Form X-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Divisional or Sub-Divisional office.

5. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's office on all working days between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.

6. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each partner thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power of attorney authorizing him to do so.

7. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

2. Teachers should be sent to school centers supervised "Teacher for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the first date will not be considered.

5. Tender should be written up in F.W.D. Form E; complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional Office.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Cryptology Division office on all working days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the teacher being excused by a few, it must be agreed separately by each member thereof as to the extent of the absence of any pastor; it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding non-resident status authorizing him to do so.

2. The names of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

5. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement, on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his amount money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be subject

16. Date of completion of work—within six months after orders are issued.

12. The Knechtken Engineered reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the estimate form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

SEALERS AND INVESTIGATORS IN DISTRICT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S QUARTERS AT
SIT. NO. 108, St. THOMAS' MOUNT.

[illegible]

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be accompanied by "bond for satisfactory articles, etc.," and should specify the name at which the tenderer undertakes to supply the articles at the Stationary office, Madras. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. The deposit should be retained into the hands of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.
2. Samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationary office.
3. An examination fee of Rs. 10 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder and a fee of one rupee should be sent with each sample of pencil and set of weights.
4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit, as security 10 per cent. of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within three days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of breach, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.
5. The actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationary office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.
6. The Superintendent of Stationary reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
7. Prices of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationary office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Stationary Office, Madras,
18th March 1915.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Superintendent of Stationary.

RECOVERY OF WRECKES.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1882, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the time of one month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One registered engine	322	15th March 1915 ..	Wrecked on Madras Riverbank
One registered engine	315	15th	
One engine	316	15th	
Two broken-out engines	317	15th	

விவரம்.

இதற்கு 1882-ம் ஆண்டு 76-வது ஆக்டின் 76-வது பிரிவுகளின்படி விவரப்படுத்தப்பட்ட பண்டங்கள் மீட்டப்பட்டன. உரிமையாளர்கள் அவற்றைத் திரும்பிப் பெறவோ, அல்லது அவற்றை விலைக்கு விற்கவோ அல்லது அவற்றை அங்கீகரிக்கவோ வேண்டும். மேலும் தகுந்தபடியான சம்பந்தங்கள் யாதவிரிந்தாலும் இந்த விவரம் பற்றிய செய்திகள் குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்தின்கீழ் எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் எவ்வாறு கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவோ அவற்றைப் பெறவோ வேண்டும். மேலும் அவற்றை விலைக்கு விற்கவோ அல்லது அவற்றை அங்கீகரிக்கவோ வேண்டும். மேலும் அவற்றை விலைக்கு விற்கவோ அல்லது அவற்றை அங்கீகரிக்கவோ வேண்டும். மேலும் அவற்றை விலைக்கு விற்கவோ அல்லது அவற்றை அங்கீகரிக்கவோ வேண்டும்.

சேதமடைந்த விவரம்.	குறி.	அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட நாள்.	அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட இடம்.
1. டிரைவ் என்ஜின்	322	1915 மார்ச் 15	மீட்டப்பட்ட இடம்.
2. டிரைவ் என்ஜின்	315	1915 மார்ச் 15	
3. டிரைவ் என்ஜின்	316	1915 மார்ச் 15	
4. டிரைவ் என்ஜின்	317	1915 மார்ச் 15	

Port Office, Madras,
18th March 1915.

A. K. RAJESWAR COMMISSIONER, R.N.,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port,
for Engineer of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

FIRST LIST OF CORRECTIONS (JANUARY 1914) TO THE REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE SOUTH COASTAL DISTRICT (ISSUED WITH S.O. No. 237 E.S., dated 24th August 1913). P. 2. (8 p.)

CONNECTING RIT TO THE VILLAGE CHURCH. English. No. 12 for page 231. P. 2. (8 p.)

FIRST LIST OF CORRECTIONS (JANUARY 1914) TO THE REVISED FORMS OF TOWN ACCOUNTS (GERMAN). Issued with S.O. No. 24, November 1913, dated 1st February 1914. P. 2. (8 p.)

FIRST LIST OF CORRECTIONS (FEBRUARY 1914) TO THE REVISED FORMS OF TOWN ACCOUNTS (ENGLISH). P. 2. (8 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE—FISHERY).

THIRD LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MARINE FISHERY CODE, 3rd edition. P. 2. (8 p.)

CHARTER LIST OF FISHERY DISTRICTS IN THE MARINE FISHERY CODE (WITH CODE), corrected up to 1st January 1912. Imperial Bro. paper cover. Annex 1. (8 p.)

SEVENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MARINE FISHERY CODE. P. 2. (8 p.)

EIGHTH LIST OF REVENUE AND FISHERY DISTRICTS IN THE FISHERY DISTRICTS IN THE MARINE FISHERY CODE, corrected up to 1st January 1912. Imperial Bro. paper cover. Annex 2. (8 p.)

CHARTER LIST OF FISHERY DISTRICTS IN THE MARINE FISHERY CODE (WITH CODE), corrected up to 1st February 1912 and 1st March 1912. Imperial Bro. paper cover. Annex 2. (8 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE).

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARABIAN REVENUE IN THE REVENUE OF PORT ST. GEORGE for the year 1913-14. Footamp folio bound. No. 1-2. (4 p.)

QUARTERLY LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE MARINE BAY, ARABIAN AND SEPARATE REVENUE DISTRICTS, corrected up to 1st January 1912. Royal Bro. Paper cover. No. 1-2. (4 p.)

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES ON RECENT SANITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MARINE DISTRICT, 1914. Demy Bro. mime. No. 1. (1 p.)

THIRD EDITION. NOTES ON THE FIRST EDITIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MARINE MEDICAL BOARD, published 1st January 1914. Footamp folio bound. No. 1. (1 p.)

QUARTERLY LIST OF QUALIFIED SANITARY DISTRICTS, corrected up to 1st January 1912. Royal Bro. Paper cover. No. 1. (1 p.)

LOCAL FISH CODE, SECOND EDITION (REPORT) and biological collection issued up to 17th November 1912. Imperial Bro. 6000. No. 2-3. (8 p.) Appendix to 4th. Imperial Bro. 6000. No. 1. (8 p.)

MARINE FISHERY DISTRICTS AND SEPARATE REVENUE DISTRICTS IN WHICH OUTSIDE THE DISTRICTS 1914, revised up to 1st January 1912. Royal Bro. paper cover. Annex 2. (8 p.)

PLANT REVENUE IN FISH IN THE DISTRICTS 1914. Published 1912. Royal Bro. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS (published in December 1914). Footamp folio bound. No. 1-2. (1 p.)

SYLLABUS FOR EXAMINATIONS IN THE DISTRICTS, revised up to 1st November 1914. Footamp folio bound. No. 1. (8 p.)

FIRST REVENUE DISTRICTS, revised up to 1st November 1914. Footamp folio bound. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

REPORT ON FISH DISTRICTS IN THE MARINE DISTRICTS FOR 1913-14. Footamp folio bound. Vol. 1. No. 1. (1 p.) Vol. 2. No. 2. (1 p.)

SEVENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MARINE DISTRICTS. P. 2. (8 p.)

REPORTS LISTED BY CURRICULA, SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND DISTRICTS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES. Published 1914. Royal Bro. No. 1. (1 p.)

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE MARINE DISTRICTS IN THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MUSEUM. LONDON, MARINE, Vol. XVIII—(1914). T. FISHER—London. Published 1912. Royal Bro. bound. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ACTS AND ORDINANCES TO THE MARINE DISTRICT, 1912 TO 1913, AND REVENUE AND SEPARATE REVENUE DISTRICTS FOR 1914. P. 2. (8 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF LOCAL AREA.

I of 1914. CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT). Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

II of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

III of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

IV of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

V of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

VI of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

VII of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

VIII of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

IX of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

X of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

XI of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

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XX of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

XXI of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

XXII of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

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XXVI of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

XXVII of 1914. DISTRICTS AND FISH. Royal Bro. English. No. 1-2. (8 p.)

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- ACT VIII of 1914. AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATIVE TO MOTOR VEHICLES IN INDIA. Foddsop 8vo, Hindustani. Price 6. (5 s.)
- ACT IX of 1914. AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATIVE TO THE SEIZURE OF GOODS ON ROAD TRANSPORT. Foddsop 8vo, Hindustani. Price 6. (5 s.)
- ORDINANCE No. 1 of 1914. Indian Steel and Military Stores (Emergency). Royal 8vo, English. As 1-3. (6 s.); Foddsop 8vo. Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Malayalam and Urdu. Each Price 3. (6 s.)
- ORDINANCE No. 11 of 1914. Improvement of Vessels. Royal 8vo, English. As. 1-3. (6 s.) Foddsop 8vo, English, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each Price 3. (6 s.)
- ORDINANCE No. 111 of 1914. Porters. Royal 8vo, English. As. 1-5. (6 s.) Foddsop 8vo. Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Malayalam. Each Price 5. (5 s.)
- ORDINANCE No. IV of 1914. Indian Voluntary. Royal 8vo, English. As. 1-5. (6 s.); Foddsop 8vo. Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each Price 6. (6 s.)
- ORDINANCE No. V of 1914. Juggies in India. Royal 8vo, English. As. 1-5. (6 s.); Foddsop 8vo. Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati and Malayalam. Each Price 5. (6 s.)
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- ORDINANCE No. VII of 1914. Foreigners (Amendment). Royal 8vo, English. As. 1-5. (6 s.) Foddsop 8vo. Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati and Malayalam. Each Price 5. (6 s.); Urdu Price 2. (6 s.)
- ORDINANCE No. VIII of 1914. Foreigners (Further Amendment). Royal 8vo, English. As. 1. (6 s.) Foddsop 8vo. Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati and Malayalam. Each Price 5. (6 s.)
- ORDINANCE No. IX of 1914. Stocks of Articles of Consumption. Royal 8vo, English. As. 2-3. (6 s.). Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati and Malayalam. Foddsop 8vo. Price Each Price 5. (6 s.)
- ACT XIII of 1914. Sea Customs (Amendment). Foddsop 8vo, English, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, and Malayalam. Each Price 5. (6 s.)
- ACT XIV of 1914. Indian Life Assurance Companies (Amendment). Foddsop 8vo, English, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati and Malayalam. Each Price 5. (6 s.)
- ACT XIV of 1914. Indian Post Office and Telegraph (Amendment). Foddsop 8vo, English, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati and Malayalam. Each Price 5. (6 s.)
- ACT XV of 1914. Indian Army (Amendment). Foddsop 8vo, English, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati and Malayalam. Each Price 5. (6 s.)
- ACT XVI of 1914. Indian Army (Amendment). Foddsop 8vo, English, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati and Malayalam. Each Price 5. (6 s.)
- ACT XVII of 1914. Second Shipping and Amending Act. Foddsop 8vo, English. Price 3. (5 s.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS ACTS.

- ACT I of 1914. Ashanti, as modified up to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo, English. As. 7-8. (1 s.)
- ACT IV of 1914. Bham, as modified up to 1st April 1915. Royal 8vo, English. As. 7. (1 s.)
- ACT II of 1914. PROVISIONAL SPECIAL CLASSES ACT, as modified up to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo, English. As. 4-6. (4 s.)
- ACT IV of 1914. BOMBAY STATES, as modified up to 1st March 1914. Royal 8vo, English. As. 4-6. (1 s.)
- ACT VII of 1914. BOMBAY STATES, as modified up to 1st March 1914. Royal 8vo, English. As. 2-4. (1 s.)
- ACT III of 1914. CIVE MINISTERS ACT, as modified up to 1st June 1914. Royal 8vo, English. As. 3-14-6. (4 s.)
- ACT V of 1914. GUJARATI AND PUNJABI PRINCES (AMENDMENT) ACT. Royal 8vo, English. As. 3. (6 s.) Foddsop 8vo, English, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each Price 5. (6 s.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

- REVENUE BOARD OF NAVIGATION RULES 1914 ACT II of 1913 (appeared in G.O. No. 405 L, dated 19th June 1914, and published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 25th June 1914). Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 3. (1 s.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
4, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.*[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.]*

List of New Books published during the Current Quarter.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1914, AN ADDRESS BY THE KING IN COUNCIL, DATED SIXTH SEPTEMBER 1914. Royal Pro. Paper cover. 4s or 5s. (10s.)
LEGISLATIVE AND DEBATES RELATIVE TO THE WAR. Royal Pro. Bound. Rs. 4 or 5 s. (10s.)

List of Books published from July to December 1914.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

DELEGATION OF LEGISLATION, 1914, Royal Pro. Paper cover. 3 s. 6 p. or 5s. (10s.)
A DICTIONARY OF INDIAN LAW CASES FOR 1913, COMPILED UNDER ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY B. D. BOSE, Esq., BAR-AT-LAW. Royal Pro. Cloth. Rs. 4-10 or 5s. 6d. (10s.)
THE UYENHIEU GENERAL SITE OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL IN CHINA, FORTRESS VII, FOR REFERENCE, 1914 to 1915. Royal Pro. Cloth. Rs. 1 or 5s. 6d. (10s.)
LIST No. 1 of 1914, DATED SIXTH JUNE 1914, OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE IN INDIA OF PARLIAMENTARY AND COUNCILS. Royal Pro. Bound. Rs. 2-5 (10s.)
The following Digest of Indian Law cases are offered for sale at the reduced prices stated against them—

WHISTON'S DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES 1903-04. Rs. 3-6. (10s.)

HART'S DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES, 1904. Rs. 10. (10s.)

Do. 1905. Rs. 16. (10s.)

Do. 1906. Rs. 16. (10s.)

BOSE'S DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES, 1907. Rs. 16. (10s.)

HART'S Do. 1908. Rs. 16. (10s.)

THE CRIMINAL CODES ACT, 1911. (1 and 2 Ser. 2 s. 28.) Rs. 2-6. (10s.)

THE BARRISTER'S CODE, 2ND EDITION, 1914. Royal Pro. Cloth. Rs. 2-4 or 5s. (10s.)

VACANCIES.

WANTED two Assistant Deputy Inspectors to be in charge of a Station and the station and slaughter-house respectively. Pay Rs. 25-1-00 (Monthly) with a house allowance of Rs. 4 in the case of the former. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th March 1925.

Municipal Office, Vellore,
2nd March 1925.

MR. HAMIDULLAH,
Collector.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for Lower Subordinate or the old Surveyor class of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the posts of two temporary Surveyors required for the investigation of the Calcutta water-supply and power scheme and for gauging the Kaveri river.

The pay of the post is Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 according to the experience and qualifications of the applicants.

All applications should be accompanied with copies of testimonials and should reach this office by the 31st March 1925, and the selected candidates should be prepared to join duty on receipt of order.

The appointments will last about six months.

Calcutta, 25th March 1925.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Calcutta District.

Applications are invited for the post of Indian Head Warder in the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, on Rs. 14 per mensem. Preference will be given to retired Warders or Madras.

Madras, 25th March 1925.

P. HEFFERNAN, Esq., L.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum.

Applications are invited from Anglo Indians duly qualified under the (Barristerian) rules for the post of a Clerk of this Court on Rs. 50 or 60 per mensem and will be received by the undersigned till the 31st April 1925. The selected candidate will be appointed with pay and may subsequently be made permanent. He will have to furnish personal security for Rs. 500.

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
25th March 1925.

F. E. LOHRY,
Deputy.

Advertisements are invited for the vacant post of a Minor Inspection Officer on Rs. 40-32-100 (current) from candidates who have passed the examinations prescribed for Upper Subordinate of the (current) from candidates who have passed the examinations prescribed for Upper Subordinate of the College of Engineering, Madras. The applicants should state their age, general educational qualifications, service, etc. The applications should be submitted before 31st March 1916.

The successful candidate will be on probation for six months.

Engineering Officer's Office,
12th March 1916.

L. VINCENT,
Officer.

Advertisements in the following form are invited from Graduates of the Madras University for the post of a permanent Clerk on Rs. 40 per month vacant in this Circle. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months and then confirmed if found to give satisfaction:—

- (1) Full name of applicant; (2) Nationality and birth; (3) Date of birth; (4) Date of passing the examination; (5) Class taken in each branch of the B.A. Degree Examination; (6) Present and past employment with dates of appointment to and of relief from posts formerly held; and (7) Service, if relevant in the Public Service, if any (degree of relationship should be stated after each name), also the appointments held by them and where they are employed.

A. V. RAMANUSIA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, P.W. Circle.

Madras, 19th March 1916.

Advertisements are invited for the post of Water Superintendent, Canbary tank, which is presently vacant. The pay of the post is Rs. 28 with a house allowance of Rs. 2 per month.

Only candidates who have passed the Sub-Division's test of the College of Engineering need apply.
Applications will be received till the 15th April 1916.

Regional Collector's Office,
19th March 1916.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Collector.

Advertisements are invited from qualified candidates for the post of a Draughtsman in the Government Collector's Office on a salary of Rs. 18-1-25 per month.

The applicants should have passed the lower subordinates' engineer class of the College of Engineering, Madras, or the examinations declared equivalent thereto in the public service examination.

Regional Collector's Office,
12th March 1916.

R. R. ELWIN,
Collector.

Written applications for the Town Survey of the municipalities of the Districts of Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack, Khurda, Orissa and Districts. If selected they will be engaged in survey for a period ranging from one to two months or until preliminary and when qualified started as field surveyors on Rs. 15.

Immediately on their becoming capable of giving good work and full returns they will be promoted to Rs. 50.

Men who have done survey work before will also be entertained on pay according to their qualifications and, in their case the limit of educational qualifications will be relaxed.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th April.

Chikmagalur, 16th March 1916.

K. S. GOPALA AYYAR,
Assistant District Officer, Puri, Ganjam, Orissa.

Written of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore, Madras, Head Nurse on Rs. 40-2-75 (current) plus a house allowance of Rs. 20 per month with free furnished quarters.

She will be responsible for the discipline of the nursing staff, the training of the probationary nurses, the care of the linen and the catering for the nurses.

Madras, 22nd March 1916.

H. KIRKPATRICK, Major, I.M.S.,
Asst. Superintendent.

Advertisements are invited from Graduates to apply for employment as Probationary Sub-Registrars in the Registration Department. Printed form of application can be obtained from the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration.

If the applicant is already in Government service, the application should be submitted through the Head of Department; if in private employ through the employer. Preference will be given to candidates possessing a knowledge of more than one vernacular language.

The pay of a Probationary Sub-Registrar is Rs. 50 on appointment, and this is increased to Rs. 55 on his passing the Departmental Exam in Arts and Science and on a second promotion. When placed in charge of a registration office he is granted an allowance of Rs. 50 per annum. After passing the departmental exam a Probationer becomes eligible for appointment as a Sub-Registrar, Eighth Grade, pay Rs. 60.

A Probationer failing to pass the departmental exam within one year as a Probationer is liable to have his probation terminated.

Madras, 22nd March 1916.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Wednesday the 31st March 1915 at 5 p.m. at the Office of the Secretary and Treasurer, Messrs. Kaimsey & Co., Kaimsey's Buildings, Beach, Madras, for transacting the following business:—

(1) Adopting the Directors' report and audited accounts for the year 1914, which have been certified as correct.

(2) Appointing Directors in the place of those who retire.

(3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors, and fixing his or their remuneration.

(By order of the Board of Directors.)

Post Box No. 55, Madras,
10th March 1915.

KAIMSEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
SINGAPORE (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the above company will be held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 30th March 1915 at the office of the Liquidators engaged in Singapore, near No. 2, 517, so as to comply with the requirements of the sections 115 and 116 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and discharging of the following subjects.

All the share-holders are requested to attend the meeting.

(1) To authorize one of the Liquidators to conduct the business operations; (2) To go through the claims pending; (3) To go through the work account; (4) Miscellaneous.

K. APPAHUW,
K. VESSELUS NAIDU,
Liquidators.

Singapore, 1st March 1915

I, P. YENMA KESAVASWAMY NAIDU, Sole Proprietor of C. S. KESAVASWAMY CHETTI & Co., 5 and 17, Theatresway, Madras Street, Triplicane, Madras, do hereby certify that we have closed our connection with Messrs. C. KESAVASWAMY NAIDU & Co., Triplicane High Road, Triplicane, Madras, from the commencement of August 1914, leaving all the profits and losses sustained from the beginning solely to Messrs. C. KESAVASWAMY NAIDU & Co. from the commencement of account of liability to Messrs. the said C. KESAVASWAMY NAIDU & Co., as proposed at the beginning. Take notice that we are not at all in any way responsible for the assets or liabilities of Messrs. C. KESAVASWAMY NAIDU & Co. from the commencement.

Madras, 15th February 1915.

C. S. KESAVASWAMY CHETTI & Co.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed from Friday the 3rd to Monday the 8th inclusive, both days including, for the "Easter Holidays" being granted holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 22nd March 1915.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following appointments in the Bank's staff are hereby notified:—

Mr. A. Graham, to be Assistant at Madras.

Mr. K. S. Koster, to be Sub-Agent at Coimbatore.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 22nd March 1915.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1915. [PART, 2 P.M.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 35 OF 1914-1915, HELD ON THE 27th MARCH 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir FRANK J. H. SPRING, B.A., LL.B., Chairman.

Commander W. D. HEDDERLEY, R.N.M.
Mr. J. M. LAMP, C.B. & L.O.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH S. FRANK, B.
Mr. C. B. SAMPSON.
Mr. G. P. M. LAM.
Mr. H. GREENALL.
Mr. G. U. GOLDEN.

Khas Bahadur MOHAMMED AHMED KADHAN
Bahadur Bahadur.
M.R.Sy. Khas Bahadur P. THIRUPUGA CHETTI
Garu, S.A.
M. S. Raj. DIVAN RAHADUR PERINDEEN CHAKRA-
BHODRAN BAH.
M.R.Sy. C. RAMANUJAN CHETTI BAH.

254. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 19th February 1915.

255. Read a note by the Chairman on the subject of the available funds for works in progress, dated the 19th February 1915. Read also a draft letter by the Chairman to Government forwarding the note in question, with comments.

Resolved to adopt the draft letter to Government.

256. Read and adopted a letter by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. G. 2591, dated the 27th February 1915, submitting for sanction a reappropriation statement for an additional estimate of Rs. 24,450 required during the current year, for expenditure on Fort Trust Dredging Account, to be met from anticipated savings under other heads of the Dredging Account for the same year.

257. Read a note by the Chairman, dated the 2nd March 1915, submitting a plan and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 41,800, in lieu of work portion of estimate No. 3 referred to in G.O. No. 56, Marine, dated the 11th March 1914, as has not already been appropriated for estimate No. 14 sanctioned by G.O. No. 264, Marine, dated the 18th December 1913.

Resolved that the plan and the estimate, amounting to Rs. 41,800, be approved under section 78 and be submitted, under cover of the draft letter to Government put forward by the Chairman, for sanction under the same section and for sanction to the debit of the expenditure in Capital under section 70 of the Madras Port Trust Act, and that in the meantime, as the work is urgent, the Trust's Chief Engineer be authorized to start such parts of it as are covered by the existing and unutilized estimate, amounting to Rs. 25,000, until the said is sanctioned by Government.

258. Read G.O. No. 51, Marine, dated the 19th February 1915, and also endorsement No. 204-1, dated the 12nd February 1915, forwarding the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, regarding the Hugh Fraser with reference to the proposed amendment of section 51 of the Madras Port Trust Act.

Resolved that the Government be informed that the Port Trust Board is in favour of the Hugh Fraser's proposed amendment.

229. Read again paragraph 7 of the Chairman's letter to Government No. 171, dated the 23rd April 1911, asking for attention to the Port Trust's desire of certain Government lands on which the Trust's railway lines are in connection with the Pullman carriages. Read also a letter from the Collector of Chingleput, No. 2481, dated the 27th February 1912, explaining that before the desired attention can be afforded it is necessary that the Port Trust Board should pass a resolution accepting the conditions laid down in paragraph 12 of Board of Revenue Standing Order No. 24.

Resolved that the Port Trust Board is willing to abide by the conditions laid down in paragraph 12 of Board's Standing Order No. 24, and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Collector of Chingleput.

230. Resolved to confirm the Chairman's order in having relieved the South Indian Railway of, and imposed on the Trust, a demurrage charge amounting to Rs. 472-7-8, because of delays caused, as alleged by reason of suspension of work in the harbour between the dates, 10th November 1912 and the end of August 1913.

231. Read a letter from Mr. G. A. Evans, Senior Harbour Master, on the subject of his compulsory retirement at the age of 55 on the 29th of July 1912.

Resolved to sanction an extension of Mr. Evans' services in his present appointment as Senior Harbour Master beyond the date named and until further orders.

232. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Trust's Chief Engineer, to grant a bonus of Rs. 200 to Mr. E. F. Grogan for the time he commanded the tugboat "Madras" in the execution of her engineering to save the S.S. "Lorraine," grounded near Ennore, in one of the wrecks for which the pilotage rules do not provide and which was granted, on the occasion in question, to the commanding staff of the "Madras."

233. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Trust's Chief Engineer, to grant an allowance of Rs. 5 and Rs. 1 per day, respectively, during the period of their stay with the tugboat "Madras" in Calcutta for several nights, to the First Engineer and Docking-Master and to the Second Engineer of that vessel.

234. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Trust's Chief Engineer, to grant twenty-seven days' privilege leave to Mr. K. Ganespati Kobra, Assistant Engineer, from the 16th February 1912 to the 14th March inclusive.

235. Received a statement of accounts received since the 19th February 1912.

236. Received, G.O. No. 213 M. S. No. Local and Municipal, dated 26th February 1912, accepting the nomination made by the Port Trust, Board, Madras, of Khem Bahader Mohanram Achari Kulkarni Bahadur Sahib, to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras. File Board's Resolution No. 203, dated 16th February 1912.

237. Presented the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for December 1911.

238. Receipts and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 31st March 1912, were returned as follows:—

	Current Account	Cash Balance
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	1,15,200	15,225 10 0
Provident Fund Account	5,25,000	3,574 2 10
Deposit do.	14,500	434 10 0
Reddy Sahib's Home Charity Account	47,250	5,278 1 0
Divided Trustees' Fund Account	58,200	800 1 0
Pilotage Fund Account	31,400	5,413 2 0
Harbour Trust Advances Account	0/0	61,125 10 0

Port Trust Office, Madras,
23rd March 1912.

T. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1915.

[Price, 2 pice.]

SEASON REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1915.

Notes.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of February 1915, and also the total fall from 1st April 1914, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1910.

Districts.	Averages for 41 years.			1914-1915.			1914-1915.		
	In the month.		Total fall from 1st April 1914 to end of month.	In the month.		Total fall from 1st April 1914 to end of month.	In the month.		Total fall from 1st April 1914 to end of month.
	Rainy days.	Amount.		Rainy days.	Amount.		Rainy days.	Amount.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Madras.	20.	100.00	100.00	20.	100.00	100.00	20.	100.00	100.00
1. Gungah	1	0.00	44.70	1	0.00	44.70	1	0.00	10.41
2. Vengalpet	2	0.27	45.37	2	0.18	45.37	2	0.27	17.99
3. Gudur	1	0.45	45.70	1	0.18	45.70	1	0.18	18.23
4. Gudur	1	0.28	45.97	1	0.18	45.97	1	0.18	47.07
5. Gudur	1	0.45	46.40	1	0.18	46.40	1	0.18	47.99
6. Gudur	1	0.11	46.51	1	0.18	46.51	1	0.18	48.21
Tamil Nadu.	11.	0.06	12.40	11.	0.06	12.40	11.	0.06	20.40
7. Bellary	11.	0.06	12.40	11.	0.06	12.40	11.	0.06	20.40
8. Arcot	11.	0.06	12.40	11.	0.06	12.40	11.	0.06	20.40
9. Coimbatore	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
Coimbatore.	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
10. Coimbatore	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
11. Madurai	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
12. Changanassery	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
13. North Arcot	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
Coimbatore.	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
14. Coimbatore	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
15. North Arcot	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
16. Bellary	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
17. Coimbatore	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
18. Trichinopoly	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
South.	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
19. Tanjore	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
20. Madurai	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
21. Tanjore	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
22. Coimbatore	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
North Coast.	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
23. Madurai	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
24. North Arcot	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
South.	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40
25. The Nilgiris	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	12.40	11.	0.12	20.40

Notes.—Slight in Gungah, Coimbatore, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madurai and Tanjore; and Kanyakumari. The Gudur was 10 feet above the market cross.
 Significant record is made with respect to Vengalpet, Gudur, Coimbatore and Tanjore; important in Arcot, Coimbatore, Gudur and in parts of other districts.

Former II.—Statement showing the extent of education (Government and minor loans) for the month of February 1933.

[illegible]

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food grains and mils for the month of February 1918.

Group	District.	PRICES IN TONS PER HUNDRED OF RICE IN THE MONTH.						
		Rice, unpolished.			Mils.			
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	
1	5	2	4	3	6	7	8	
1. Ceylon	1. Ceylon	81	83	82	12 6	12 6	12 1	
	2. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	3. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	4. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
2. Colombo	5. Colombo	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	6. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	7. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	8. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
3. Galle	9. Galle	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	10. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	11. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	12. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
4. Battaramulla	13. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	14. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	15. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	16. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
5. Battaramulla	17. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	18. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	19. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	20. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
6. Trincomalee	21. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	22. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	23. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	24. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
7. Trincomalee	25. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	26. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	27. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	28. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
8. Trincomalee	29. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	30. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	31. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	32. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
9. Trincomalee	33. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	34. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	35. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	36. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
10. Trincomalee	37. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	38. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	39. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	40. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
11. Trincomalee	41. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	42. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	43. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	44. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
12. Trincomalee	45. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	46. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	47. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	48. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
13. Trincomalee	49. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	50. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	51. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	52. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
14. Trincomalee	53. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	54. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	55. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	56. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
15. Trincomalee	57. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	58. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	59. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	60. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
16. Trincomalee	61. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	62. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	63. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	64. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
17. Trincomalee	65. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	66. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	67. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	68. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
18. Trincomalee	69. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	70. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	71. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	72. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
19. Trincomalee	73. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	74. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	75. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	76. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
20. Trincomalee	77. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	78. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	79. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	80. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
21. Trincomalee	81. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	82. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	83. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	84. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
22. Trincomalee	85. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	86. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	87. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	88. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
23. Trincomalee	89. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	90. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	91. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	92. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
24. Trincomalee	93. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	94. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	95. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	96. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
25. Trincomalee	97. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	98. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	99. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	100. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
26. Trincomalee	101. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	102. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	103. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	104. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
27. Trincomalee	105. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	106. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	107. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	108. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
28. Trincomalee	109. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	110. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	111. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	112. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
29. Trincomalee	113. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	114. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	115. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	116. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
30. Trincomalee	117. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	118. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	119. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	120. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
31. Trincomalee	121. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	122. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	123. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	124. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
32. Trincomalee	125. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	126. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	127. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	128. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
33. Trincomalee	129. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	130. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	131. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	132. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
34. Trincomalee	133. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	134. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	135. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	136. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
35. Trincomalee	137. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	138. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	139. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	140. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
36. Trincomalee	141. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	142. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	143. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	144. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
37. Trincomalee	145. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	146. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	147. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	148. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
38. Trincomalee	149. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	150. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	151. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	152. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
39. Trincomalee	153. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	154. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	155. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	156. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
40. Trincomalee	157. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	158. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	159. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	160. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
41. Trincomalee	161. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	162. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	163. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	164. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
42. Trincomalee	165. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	166. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	167. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	168. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
43. Trincomalee	169. Trincomalee	80	80	80	14 1	14 1	13 8	
	170. Galle	78	80	79	14 5	14 5	14 0	
	171. Battaramulla	80	80	80	12 5	12 5	12 5	
	172. Trincomalee	80						



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1915.

[Price, 2 pms.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature.				Rain (inches).	Wind.				Direction.	General weather.
		Observed.		Corrected.			Direction.		Force.			
		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
1893 Jan.	29.925	80.8	79.7	81.7	77.8	102.4	76	S.E. by E	126	..	28	Th. w. cl. passing clouds.
1903 Feb.	29.918	80.8	79.7	81.7	77.8	102.4	76	S.E. by E	126	..	28	Th. w. cl. passing clouds.
1903 Mar.	29.918	80.8	79.7	81.7	77.8	102.4	76	S.E. by E	126	..	28	Th. w. cl. passing clouds.
1903 Apr.	29.918	80.8	79.7	81.7	77.8	102.4	76	S.E. by E	126	..	28	Th. w. cl. passing clouds.
1903 May	29.918	80.8	79.7	81.7	77.8	102.4	76	S.E. by E	126	..	28	Th. w. cl. passing clouds.
1903 Jun.	29.918	80.8	79.7	81.7	77.8	102.4	76	S.E. by E	126	..	28	Th. w. cl. passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The centre of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the surface of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 37.10 inches, the average due for the same period being 1.51 inches.

Madrass Observatory, 23rd March 1915.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1910.

[Price, 6 pica.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MARCH 1910.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANTAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Rice-lands and *Sesuvium* overripe 25-30 and 30-40 feet deep respectively. Sowing of sugarcane commencing and transplantation of rabi concluding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested rabi, sugarcane and groundnuts; cottons generally fair. Pasture areas in four taluks, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of sugarcane commencing or concluding; of rabi commencing; of cotton proceeding; of indigo concluding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested tobacco, rabi, sugarcane, chillies and sugarcane; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and three divisions. Godavari 12 feet above average. Flooding, transplantation of paddy, preparing of seed-beds and weeding of paddy and chillies in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, tobacco and chillies, cottons fair to normal; chillies, poor to normal; maise, fair; and pulses, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks and three divisions; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but indigenous breeds in one taluk and one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KOTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kotna 1-2 feet below average, but discharge adequate. Flooding, weeding, preparing of seed-beds and weeding beginning or progressing, transplantation concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, cottons poor; chillies, fair; sugarcane, poor to fair; sugarcane and maise, normal; and paddy, chillies, cottons and tobacco, poor to normal. Pasture scarce in parts of eight taluks; fodder insufficient in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but *Andhra* prevalent in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks abundant. Prospects fair.

GOENTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Flooding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane had to normal; rabi, poor; maise, cotton, onion and sugarcane, poor to fair; cotton, chillies and sugarcane, fair; and redgram, turmeric and tobacco, fair to normal. Pasture generally scanty and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but *Andhra* prevalent in one taluk only. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water supply insufficient except under Kurnool-Cuddipah canal. Tungabhadra 200 feet below average. Flooding. Standing crops fair. Harvested rabi, cotton, onion, turmeric, arhar, kura, chillies, paddy and groundnuts; cottons fair to normal. Pasture scanty and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but *Andhra* prevalent in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RANGAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture available and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good; cotton, falling in parts of two taluks and banyan-gum in parts of one taluk. Harvested cotton, sholas poor to average; sugarcane, fair to normal; and paddy and cotton, fair. Pasture not available except in parts of one taluk; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but widespread prevalence of one disease in parts of two taluks. Employment available; but workers in the Yerraguntla District Tahsil's division have an anti-lock strike for want of food. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANDUL.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture off and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but widespread prevalence in two villages, and foot and mouth disease in four villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and tanks in parts of three taluks. Ploughing of sugarcane. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested cotton, sholas, banyan-gum, cotton, banyan-gum and sugi, cotton generally fair. Pasture scarce. Fodder sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of three taluks where cattle disease prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient.

CHUDASER.

Water-supply insufficient in parts, slight shortage in two rivers. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, sholas, beans, indigo, gingelly, and oil-seeds and transplanting of paddy and sugi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, sholas, sugarcane, wheat, sweet potatoes, and cotton, cotton fair to normal; sugarcane, sholas, banyan-gum and oil-seeds, poor to normal. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalence in parts of one taluk and foot and mouth disease in parts of another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

BELLUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks and one division. Discharge at the Nalluru and Nalluru anicut sufficient; supply in both the taluks adequate. Supply in the Koppur anicut adequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly, sholas and sugi and transplanting of paddy, sugi and sholas in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and sugi, cotton, cotton, fair to normal; sholas and sugarcane, fair to normal; sugi, fair to bumper; sugarcane, fair to fair; sugi (sugarcane), normal. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalence in one division; foot and mouth disease and black quarter present in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplanting of paddy and sugi and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, sugi, sugi, sugarcane and groundnut; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but one taluk and widespread in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugi, gingelly and groundnut; weeding and transplanting of paddy and sugi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, cotton and sugi; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder mostly in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in two divisions and parts of one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sholas, sugi and gingelly proceeding or concluding in parts; weeding and transplanting of paddy and sugi proceeding or concluding in parts and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and groundnut; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but insufficient in two divisions and two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease prevails in parts of one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of two taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugi, sholas and gingelly, weeding and transplanting of paddy and sugi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, sugi, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton and sugarcane, cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder available but insufficient in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks and parts of others. Ploughing, sowing of paddy proceeding or concluding, of sugi and sholas and transplanting of paddy and sugi proceeding, transplanting of sholas concluding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sholas and sugarcane, cotton fair to normal; pasture sufficient except in parts of three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COMBRATOR.

Water-supply sufficient except in few tanks. Four feet of water in the Canyery at Beda. Ploughing, planting of sugarcane beginning or proceeding and sowing of paddy and chulam proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, chulam, pulses, combs, oil-seeds, ragi, tobacco, tobacco, paddy, sugarcane and plantain, serious loss to normal. Pasture insufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINGOOLY.

Water-supply sufficient in parts. No discharge over the outlet. Transplanting of paddy and sowing of cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and chulam serious loss to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No fire over the Grand Anicut. Sowing of paddy, millets and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, choli (redgram) and ragi, serious loss to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; cattle disease in one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUCHERRY.

Not visited.

MADRAS.

Water-supply insufficient except in the Pampar irrigated tract. Discharge from the Pampar made about 300 acres. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and chulam in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but rice is generally required. Harvested paddy; serious loss. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in one tank. Ploughing and sowing of dry lands and transplanting of wet lands proceeding or concluding and weeding concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, serious loss to four (ragi), red (millet), ragi, combs, chulam, cotton, serious loss to normal. Pasture sufficient except in one tank; fodder available but dear in two tanks. Condition of cattle good; diarrhoea in one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TIRUNELVELY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Srivilliputhur anicut, but discharge adequate. Ploughing and sowing of dry lands and paddy and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; serious loss to four. Pasture sufficient, fodder available but dear in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; foot and mouth disease in one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Cattle disease in one tank. Condition of labouring class and labour market fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing third rice-crop concluding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested second rice-crop; serious loss to normal. Pasture generally in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pruning and weeding of milk crops and sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; serious loss. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 20th March 1915.—Rainfall good Vengalpet Agency; fair Bellary, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good but withering or require rain in parts two districts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; cotton fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, Decatur, Nellore, South Arcot and Central districts. Pasture sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Coimbatore and in parts of seven other districts; fodder generally sufficient. Prices satisfactory.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., L. RES. AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
23rd March 1915.

T. BAGHAVAN,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29th MARCH 1965.

Railroads		Passenger Service					Freight Service (in 100,000 tons)											
		In the week			Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rate			Regl.			Other			Other		
		Mile	Average of 12 years	Per cent	Average of 12 years	Per cent	Average for 1914	Last week	This week	Average for 1914	Last week	This week	Average for 1914	Last week	This week	Average for 1914	Last week	This week
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern	0.0	0.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great	Great	101	0.1	80.4	45.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	10.7	10.8	10.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transpacific	0.0</																

 λ as λ_{max} , λ as λ_{fixed} .

* Average of the 36 years ending 1934-1935.

^a Average of the 4 years ending 2005-2006.

‡ Data up to the 26 years ending 2000–2001

9. Nervous System.

MAPS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE HYDROGRAPHICAL, GOVERNMENT 1919



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 4.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1911.

[Pages 4 and 5 p.]

Part XXX.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March 1911:—

No. 4 of 1910.

A Bill to declare the law in force in certain territory added to the Province of Delhi.

Whereas by proclamation published in Notification No. 101-U, dated the 21st day of February, 1911, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to take under his personal authority and management the territory mentioned in Schedule I, which was formerly included within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and to include the said territory in the Province of Delhi with effect from the 1st April 1911;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in the said territory;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactments and regulations.

1. [2] This Act may be called the Delhi Laws Act, 1910;

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1911.

2. All enactments (except the enactments specified in Schedule II) for the time being in force in the territory specified in Schedule I to the Delhi Laws Act, 1910, and all orders, rules, regulations, orders, rules, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws made, made or provided under such enactments shall be deemed to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I in the same manner and subject to the same modifications as they are for the time being in the territory specified in the said Schedule to the said Act.

Enactments and regulations in force in the United Provinces.

3. The enactments specified in Schedule III, and all orders, rules, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws made, made or provided thereunder, shall continue to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I.

Provided that in the enactments so continued and in all orders, rules, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws made, made or provided thereunder, references to a Local Government, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, or the Board of Revenue for the United Provinces

shall be read as referring to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi; references to a High Court or the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces as referring to the Chief Court of the Punjab; and references to the official gazette for the United Provinces as referring to the Gazette of India.

XXII of 1915. For the purpose of facilitating the application to the territory mentioned in Schedule I of the enactments referred to in section 2 the papers contained by sections 4 and 5 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be assimilated in respect thereof.

XXII of 1915. Section 4 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be assimilated in respect thereof.

XXII of 1915. Section 5 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be assimilated in respect thereof.

XXII of 1915. Section 6 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be assimilated in respect thereof.

XXII of 1915. Section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be assimilated in respect thereof.

XXII of 1915. Section 8 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be assimilated in respect thereof.

XXII of 1915. Section 9 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be assimilated in respect thereof.

4. For the purpose of facilitating the application to the territory mentioned in Schedule I of the enactments referred to in section 2 the papers contained by sections 4 and 5 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be assimilated in respect thereof.

5. Such as provided in section 3 and 3 no enactment which is in force in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or any part thereof shall continue to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding which at the commencement thereof is pending in respect of any of the territory mentioned in Schedule I or of anything arising in such territory and every such proceeding shall be continued as if this Act had not been passed.

7. Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any proceeding, criminal, civil or revenue, other than a proceeding pending before the High Court of Judicature for the North-West Provinces, shall be transferred to and disposed of by the corresponding authority of the Delhi Province.

8. In section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, for the words "the territory mentioned in Schedule I" the words "the Province of Delhi" shall be substituted.

9. This Act shall be construed with, and deemed to be part of, the Delhi Laws Act, 1912.

SCHEDULE I.

TERRITORY ADDED TO THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

(See section 2.)

REVENUE TERRITORY OF—

1. Sahasrpur.	13. Shahpur Khair.	41. Mandali.
2. Jaspur.	14. Nugh Khair.	42. Tehsarpur.
3. Zaphar.	15. Shamapur.	43. Jhina.
4. Jaspur.	16. Ghazipur.	44. Ghazipur of Shamapur.
5. Sahasrpur Mahal Gajpur.	17. Nugh Khair.	45. Shamapur Khair.
6. Sahasrpur Mahal Gajpur.	18. Nugh Khair.	46. Ghazipur Khair.
7. Sahasrpur Mahal Gajpur.	19. Chahla Bura.	47. Kharipur Khair.
8. Ghazipur.	20. Ghazipur Khair.	48. Kharipur Khair.
9. Ghazipur.	21. Ghazipur Khair.	49. Kharipur Khair.
10. Ghazipur.	22. Ghazipur Khair.	50. Kharipur Khair.
11. Ghazipur.	23. Ghazipur Khair.	51. Kharipur Khair.
12. Ghazipur.	24. Ghazipur Khair.	52. Kharipur Khair.
13. Ghazipur.	25. Ghazipur Khair.	53. Kharipur Khair.
14. Ghazipur.	26. Ghazipur Khair.	54. Kharipur Khair.
15. Ghazipur.	27. Ghazipur Khair.	55. Kharipur Khair.
16. Ghazipur.	28. Ghazipur Khair.	56. Kharipur Khair.
17. Ghazipur.	29. Ghazipur Khair.	57. Kharipur Khair.
18. Ghazipur.	30. Ghazipur Khair.	58. Kharipur Khair.
19. Ghazipur.	31. Ghazipur Khair.	59. Kharipur Khair.
20. Ghazipur.	32. Ghazipur Khair.	60. Kharipur Khair.
21. Ghazipur.	33. Ghazipur Khair.	61. Kharipur Khair.
22. Ghazipur.	34. Ghazipur Khair.	62. Kharipur Khair.
23. Ghazipur.	35. Ghazipur Khair.	63. Kharipur Khair.
24. Ghazipur.	36. Ghazipur Khair.	64. Kharipur Khair.
25. Ghazipur.	37. Ghazipur Khair.	65. Kharipur Khair.
26. Ghazipur.	38. Ghazipur Khair.	66. Kharipur Khair.
27. Ghazipur.	39. Ghazipur Khair.	67. Kharipur Khair.
28. Ghazipur.	40. Ghazipur Khair.	68. Kharipur Khair.
29. Ghazipur.	41. Ghazipur Khair.	69. Kharipur Khair.
30. Ghazipur.	42. Ghazipur Khair.	70. Kharipur Khair.
31. Ghazipur.	43. Ghazipur Khair.	71. Kharipur Khair.
32. Ghazipur.	44. Ghazipur Khair.	72. Kharipur Khair.
33. Ghazipur.	45. Ghazipur Khair.	73. Kharipur Khair.
34. Ghazipur.	46. Ghazipur Khair.	74. Kharipur Khair.
35. Ghazipur.	47. Ghazipur Khair.	75. Kharipur Khair.
36. Ghazipur.	48. Ghazipur Khair.	76. Kharipur Khair.
37. Ghazipur.	49. Ghazipur Khair.	77. Kharipur Khair.
38. Ghazipur.	50. Ghazipur Khair.	78. Kharipur Khair.
39. Ghazipur.	51. Ghazipur Khair.	79. Kharipur Khair.
40. Ghazipur.	52. Ghazipur Khair.	80. Kharipur Khair.
41. Ghazipur.	53. Ghazipur Khair.	81. Kharipur Khair.
42. Ghazipur.	54. Ghazipur Khair.	82. Kharipur Khair.
43. Ghazipur.	55. Ghazipur Khair.	83. Kharipur Khair.
44. Ghazipur.	56. Ghazipur Khair.	84. Kharipur Khair.
45. Ghazipur.	57. Ghazipur Khair.	85. Kharipur Khair.
46. Ghazipur.	58. Ghazipur Khair.	86. Kharipur Khair.
47. Ghazipur.	59. Ghazipur Khair.	87. Kharipur Khair.
48. Ghazipur.	60. Ghazipur Khair.	88. Kharipur Khair.
49. Ghazipur.	61. Ghazipur Khair.	89. Kharipur Khair.
50. Ghazipur.	62. Ghazipur Khair.	90. Kharipur Khair.
51. Ghazipur.	63. Ghazipur Khair.	91. Kharipur Khair.
52. Ghazipur.	64. Ghazipur Khair.	92. Kharipur Khair.
53. Ghazipur.	65. Ghazipur Khair.	93. Kharipur Khair.
54. Ghazipur.	66. Ghazipur Khair.	94. Kharipur Khair.
55. Ghazipur.	67. Ghazipur Khair.	95. Kharipur Khair.
56. Ghazipur.	68. Ghazipur Khair.	96. Kharipur Khair.
57. Ghazipur.	69. Ghazipur Khair.	97. Kharipur Khair.
58. Ghazipur.	70. Ghazipur Khair.	98. Kharipur Khair.
59. Ghazipur.	71. Ghazipur Khair.	99. Kharipur Khair.
60. Ghazipur.	72. Ghazipur Khair.	100. Kharipur Khair.

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN THE DELHI PROVINCE WHEN THIS ACT WAS PASSED AND IN THE TERRITORY ADDED TO THAT PROVINCE.

(See section 2.)

Year.	Number.	Short Title.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council.			
1881	XVI	The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1881.	.. .. .
1882	XVII	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1882.	.. .. .
1883	XVIII	The Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1883.	.. .. .
Punjab Acts.			
1889	II	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1889.	.. .. .
1890	III	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1890.	.. .. .
1891	IV	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1891.	.. .. .
1892	V	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1892.	.. .. .
1893	VI	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1893.	.. .. .
1894	VII	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1894.	.. .. .

SCHEDULE III.

ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH WHICH WERE APPLIED TO BE IN FORCE IN THE TERRITORY ADDED TO THE DELTA PROVINCE.

(See column 2.)

Year	Number	Kind AND	Remarks
1	2	3	4
		Date of the Provisions General of India in Order of	
1902	IV	The Transfer of Property Act, 1902	.....
1902	V	The Indian Transference Act, 1902	.....
1902	VIII	An Act to extend the Indian Transference Act, 1902, to certain extent in which that Act is not in force.	.....
		United Provinces Act.	
1901	II	The Agra Tenancy Act, 1901	.....
1901	III	The United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901	.....
1904	I	The United Provinces General Clauses Act, 1904	.....
		It is to be noted that in the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, and the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

During the issue of the proclamation issued in the preamble, adding certain territory, previously included in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to the Province of Delhi, it has become necessary to take steps to declare the law in force in the territory so added.

Now in respect of a few enactments which are referred to below, the law in force in the Province of Delhi is declared to be in force in the territory now added to that province.

The enactments in force in the Province of Delhi which are declared not to be in force in this territory are set forth in Schedule II.

In place of these the enactments specified in Schedule III, which are already in force in this area, are continued in force there. It is clearly undesirable to make any change in these laws, which usually relate to land, if such a course can be avoided.

STYED ALI IMAM.

The 1st March 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

(2) Any person executing a warrant under sub-section (2) may search for and apprehend the foreigner named in such warrant, and, subject to any direction issued under sub-section (3), shall forthwith cause such foreigner when apprehended to be produced before the officer issuing the warrant.

(3) When a foreigner for whom apprehended a warrant has been issued under sub-section (2) is produced or appears before the officer issuing a sub-warrant, such officer may direct him to be detained in custody pending the removal of the Local Government, or may release him on his executing a bond with or without caution to appear at a specified place and time and thereafter if and unless required until such orders are obtained.

(4) Any officer who fails in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3), or if a foreigner is to be detained or released as he assuming a bond shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government. On the receipt of a report under the sub-section the Local Government may direct without delay either direct that the foreigner be discharged or make an order for the removal of such foreigner in accord with the provisions of section 2.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. TRENCH,

Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1899 (C.A. & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 34, and 5 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 24th February 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency RICHARD HARRISON, P.C., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O.,
C.M.S.I., C.M.S., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, presiding,
and 56 Members, of whom 45 were Additional Members.

AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE CROWN.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low, C.M.S., made the prescribed affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. GURRAMU asked:—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number and the religious denomination of all British Indian subjects who are now in the different colonies, and how many in each colony and their professions, and

(b) the number of colonists who are now in British India, the different colonies to which they belong, and their professions?"

The Hon'ble Sir HANCOCK BENKE replied:—

"A statement containing such information as is available is laid on the table. It is incomplete."

The Hon'ble MR. JAYU asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the prices of wheat, peas, barley and gram prevailing in the various provinces on the 15th of each month, during the months of April to December, 1914?"

The Hon'ble MR. CHAKR replied:—

"Statements giving the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member are laid on the table."

"Figures for January are now available and have been added. The price of peas is not reported from the provinces, and the price of *sohar dal*, the *semoule* species of pulse to that mentioned in the Hon'ble Member's question, has been substituted for that of peas."

The Hon'ble MR. JAYU asked:—

3. "Is it a fact that the rise in the price of wheat, etc., has resulted in a proportionate rise in the price of inferior grains, and that even the poorest classes in India, who use such grains, are suffering in consequence?"

The Hon'ble MR. CHAKR replied:—

"A statement is laid on the table showing the wholesale prices of rice and wheat and of the inferior food grains in representative Indian markets during the first half of each of the months August and December, 1914. It will be observed that although there has been a rise in the price of wheat, the price of rice has either fallen or remained stationary and that the prices of inferior food grains show either a small rise or remained stationary, or a decrease. The answer to the question is therefore in the negative."

The Hon'ble MR. JAYU asked:—

4. "Is it a fact that from the time the last rain crops were gathered in 1914 to the commencement of the present European War, the rise in the prices of grains was normal, but that since the war was declared the prices have risen by about 50 per cent. or more?"

The Hon'ble MR. CHAKR replied:—

"A statement is laid on the table which shows the prices of wheat, barley, gram and pulse in representative Indian markets during the first half of each of the months April, 1914, to January, 1915. It will be observed that the prices during August, which has been taken as the basis period, show no abnormal fluctuations compared with those of April; that the first distinct signs of a rise occurred during November; and that the January prices are highest in the case of wheat, which was during that month roughly 50 per cent. more expensive than it was in August."

The Hon'ble Mrs. ANNA AIR asked:—

5. "Will Government be pleased to state—

I. how much money has been sanctioned till now for the construction of the new capital at Delhi?

(2) how much money has already been spent on (a) the temporary works, and (b) the permanent works?

(3) whether any more money is required for the temporary works, and if so, how much?

II. whether in view of the present crisis the Government propose to suspend the permanent works for a year or more, and stay further expenditure on the scheme?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CARTER replied:—

"1. (1) The total of the estimates for the New Capital, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, is Rs. 9,17,04,366 including Rs. 1,36,00,000 for conference requirements as stated by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the Council meeting of 29th March 1914.

(2) (a) The total expenditure against the estimates for the temporary works, which were closed on the 30th June 1914, was Rs. 59,23,382. Since that date any expenditure in connection with temporary works is merged in the ordinary expenditure chargeable against the head 'Civil Works' Delhi Province.

(b) The expenditure on the new city to the 31st December 1914, amounts, approximately to Rs. 1,18,00,000.

(3) The Government of India have no present intention to incur on the Temporary Works any further capital expenditure of importance.

"II The Government of India do not consider it expedient at this stage to make any postponement on their budget estimates and consequently cannot now state the extent to which it may be necessary to suspend operations in connection with the construction of the New Capital."

The Hon'ble Mrs. ANNA AIR asked:—

6. "Will Government be pleased to state whether they have collected the necessary information as regards the number of Hindu and Mohammedan apprentices in each of the major provinces of India, and if so, to state their respective numbers as well as the number of apprentices in each institution?"

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY CHANCELLOR replied:—

"A statement* containing the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member has been compiled from the latest reports available and is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mrs. ANNA AIR asked:—

7. "Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of village panchayats, both official and non-official, in each of the Indian provinces?

(b) whether Government propose to issue orders for the establishment of rural boards?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD DUTY replied:—

"(a) The Government of India have no information regarding the number of village panchayats in India.

"(b) By rural boards it is presumed that sub-district boards are meant. If so, these already exist throughout the greater part of India. In certain provinces, e.g., the United Provinces and Punjab, where they do not exist, other measures of decentralisation such as the establishment of sub-districtal committees have been or are being adopted."

The Hon'ble Mrs. ANNA AIR asked:—

8. "Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consider the advisability of including third and intermediate classes of carriages in the mail trains between Diamond and Delhi, or of running fast passenger trains between these stations soon after or before the mail trains for the convenience of third and intermediate class passengers?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNN replied:—

"The Railway Board will refer the proposals to the Railway Administration concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAWSON asked:—

9. "(a) How any despatch been submitted to the Secretary of State for India by this Government about the reconstitution of the existing High Courts and Chief Courts and the creation of an Imperial Court of Appeal for all India, and, generally, for a thorough overhaul of the existing judicial machinery?

"(b) If so, will it be laid on the table together with any reply it may have elicited from the Secretary of State?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHANCELLOR replied:—

"The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. The latter part of the question therefore requires no answer."

The Hon'ble Mr. DUNAGAN asked:—

10. "With reference to the following remark in the Government Resolution on Mr. K. L. Datta's Report on prices:—

"Persons on fixed incomes have certainly suffered, and it is Mr. Datta's opinion that the professional classes, too, have been adversely affected, but the circumstances of the action of the community do not appear to have been made the subject of detailed statistical investigation."

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to undertake at an early date the statistical examination which is referred to?

"(b) With reference to the alleged hardship to persons on fixed incomes and the professional classes, will the Government be pleased to state if the question of special measures for the relief of these sections of the community will be considered by Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"(a) The Government of India do not propose to institute any such inquiry into the circumstances of the professional classes.

"(b) Nor do they propose to consider the question of affecting the professional classes or persons on fixed incomes any special measures of relief.

"As regards employees of Government much has already been done, as observed in paragraph 30 of the Resolution referred to in the question in the direction of increasing pay.

"As regards other classes, my Hon'ble friend will perhaps refer to paragraph 442 of Mr. Datta's Report where he describes the nature of the community whom he regards as having been adversely affected by the rise in prices. Apart from certain classes who are outside the scope of this question the list includes holders of Government and other securities and debt-holders carrying fixed rates of interest, lawyers, medical practitioners and other professional classes whose income depends on continuing fees; police employees (as well as Government servants to whom I have already referred) on fixed salaries; and some private estates and mines of old families. I do not think that Government could expect much support if they were to select these classes as objects of their special benevolence, at the expense, of course, of the general taxpayer."

The Hon'ble Mr. DUNAGAN asked:—

11. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state the present average annual income per head of population in India?

"(b) Should an estimate of such income be ready, will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to prepare one and lay it on the table?

"(c) Is it a fact that Sir David Bevis and Lord Curzon estimated it at different periods?

"(d) If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers, if any, connected therewith?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"I would refer my Hon'ble friend to the answer which I gave on the 24th February 1914, in an almost precisely similar inquiry by the Hon'ble Sir Fazlulhuq Cawnabai. A copy of this answer * will be placed on the table.

"For the reasons then stated the Government do not at present contemplate the preparation of such an estimate as the Hon'ble Member suggests."

The Hon'ble Sri Debender Siva Sarmah asked:—

12. "(a) Is it a fact, as published in the newspapers, that the Emsa Government have agreed to take a considerable portion of the shares and also to guarantee the interest on the capital of a company about to be floated at Home for the manufacture of synthetic dyes?

"(b) If so, have the Government detailed information about the proposed undertaking? If no such information is in the possession of Government, will they be pleased to state whether they propose to obtain full information on the matter in question and to place such information on the table of this Council?

"(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to appoint an expert committee composed of officials and European and Indian gentlemen of the mercantile community, with a view thoroughly to inquire into the subject of the special industries which can be successfully carried on in the country at the present juncture and how, and whether, State-aid, and to what extent, should be given for the promotion of suitable and special industries?

"(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any measures are likely to be adopted for the promotion of industries in India to manufacture goods which are now imported from Germany?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"(a) & (b) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to a communication * of the 11th instant, which summarises the latest information at the disposal of the Government of India on the subject of the National Dye scheme. A copy of the communication * has been laid on the table.

"As regards (c) and (d), the question of the promotion of industries during the war, having in view the cessation of imports from enemy countries, forms the subject of a

* Not printed with these proceedings.

resolution which is to be discussed to-day, and if the Hon'ble Member sees an objection, it would be more convenient that the matter should be dealt with then than in reply to a question."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur SITA NATH RAY asked:—

13. " (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the quantity of sugar imported into India in the months of September, October, November and December, 1914, and for the corresponding period in 1913 and also the average annual output in India? "

" (b) Do the Government propose to take any steps by way of State-aid or otherwise to assist the sugar industry in this country? "

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAIRMAN replied:—

" (a) The statement * asked for is laid on the table.

" (b) The Government of India are fully alive to the importance of assisting the sugar industry in this country, and for some years past have been endeavouring to effect improvements which will enable Indian sugar to compete with imported sugar. Efforts are being made, first, to secure an increased yield by the selection of improved varieties of cane and better cultivation, and, secondly, to improve the processes of manufacture. Full details of the work now being done by the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture will be found in the proceedings * of the last two meetings of the Board of Agriculture, copies of which are placed on the table; but I may mention first an important achievement—seed cane-breeding station was established at Coimbatore in 1913 under Mr. Buxton, and a sugarcane farm is being started in the Kolar district in Andhra and that the Bihar and Orissa Governments are contemplating the establishment of a similar farm in Turkoet. In 1913 Mr. Kesteven, the Secretary Director of Agriculture, visited America, Hawaii, Japan, Formosa and Java to study the sugar industries of those countries and his report has recently been published. As regards manufacture, a Sugar Engineer Report was in 1912 appointed to the United Provinces for three seasons. Valuable results have been obtained, and the appointment has been recently extended for a further period of two seasons. A small plant for making high class gur from which sugar can readily be manufactured, has been constructed and is now being exhibited in the United Provinces. In addition to these measures, a grant in one case and a loan in another have been made by the United Provinces Government in order to encourage the development of Central India.

" Generally speaking the chief difficulty is the exceedingly low yield of Indian cane compared with the average of other cane-growing countries. Much work has been done already in this connection, but further prolonged and detailed efforts will be required before the yield is raised to a satisfactory figure."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur SITA NATH RAY asked:—

14. " Will the Government be pleased to state whether, and if so when, it is proposed to declare, under the powers conferred by the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1906 (VI of 1901), that the labour districts of Lakhimpur, Shivasgar, Nongpog and Darrang shall cease to be subject to the special provisions of the Act relating to labour districts and to the consequential provisions relating to penalties and procedure? "

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAIRMAN replied:—

" The Government of India have decided that the labour districts of Shivasgar, Lakhimpur, Nongpog and Darrang should cease to be subject to the provisions referred to by the Hon'ble Member. It has been decided, however, that the issue of a Notification under section 22 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, which is necessary to give effect to the decision, may be more conveniently made after the orders of the Secretary of State have been received on the Bill providing for certain matters relating to recruitment of labourers for Assam."

The Hon'ble PRADIP BANERJEE KARAYAN DIX asked:—

15. " (a) Have Government received a memorial from Raja Mahend Deb of Puri in Orissa? "

" (b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article headed ' The Raja of Puri ' published in the Bengali on 23rd October, 1914? "

" (c) Is it a fact that since 30th September 1913, no pension has been paid to the Raja by Government? "

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

" The answer is (a) and (b) is in the affirmative. Inquiries will be made regarding (c). "

The Hon'ble RAYANAN DUTTA SINHA asked:—

16. " Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article headed ' Political Pensions ' which was published in the Express on 12th November 1914? "

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

" The answer is in the affirmative."

* Not printed with these proceedings.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BHARAT SINGH of Nalagar asked:—

17. "Will the Government be pleased to furnish a comparative statement showing the quantity of wheat, rice and gram from India since the outbreak of war, and the quantity exported during the corresponding period of the last year?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"The comparative statement asked for by the Hon'ble Member has been laid on the table."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BHARAT SINGH of Nalagar asked:—

18. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to issue orders for granting licences for fireworks more freely than hitherto?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERTSON CURRIEMONT replied:—

"The issue of licences under the Arms Act is regulated by Local Governments, the Government of India do not consider that any orders on this point are at present called for."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CURRIEMONT asked:—

19. "(a) Have replies been received from Local Governments and public bodies to this Government's circular letter inviting their opinions about the recommendations of the Currency Committee?"

"(b) Will the opinions be laid on the table when received?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MORRIS replied:—

"(a) In view of the outbreak of war, it was represented by several of the authorities concerned that it would be better that they should defer the submission of their opinions until normal conditions had been re-established; and the Government of India sanctioned their concurrence in this view. Thus only a few replies have yet been received, and the Government do not anticipate that the complete body of opinions will be before them for some time to come."

"(b) They are therefore not yet in a position to say whether the correspondence can eventually be made public."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CURRIEMONT asked:—

20. "(a) Is the question of the acquisition of unworked coal-fields by Government under consideration of this Government, and has any correspondence passed between this Government and the Local Governments on this subject?"

"(b) Will the papers, if any, relating to this subject be laid on the table?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"The question of the acquisition by Government of unworked coal-fields is not under the consideration of the Government of India and I am therefore no correspondence on the subject to be laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CURRIEMONT asked:—

21. "Will Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the scheme for the establishment, by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations of a model cotton plantation in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony of the Punjab?"

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY CARVILLE replied:—

"The Government of India are not aware what progress has been made with the scheme for the establishment of a model cotton plantation in the Lower Bari Doab Colony, but they will inquire."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CURRIEMONT asked:—

22. "(a) Will Government be pleased to give the number and details of collisions and other accidents on Indian railways during the current financial year?"

"(b) Has there been any inquiry into the recent case of fire in a moving train near Poona?"

"(c) If so, will the report be published?"

"(d) Is it a fact that because of the absence of a communication cord in the train, the Guard could not get timely information, and the fire could not be promptly extinguished?"

"(e) Are not railway authorities bound to provide communication cords on all trains?"

"(f) If not, will Government be pleased to issue stringent orders in that behalf?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"(a) Complete figures relating to all accidents which occurred during the current financial year are not available at present, as the Railway Board's annual report on accidents is prepared from reports submitted by railways at the end of each financial year, reports of serious accidents only being sent to the Board by telegram when they occur. The Board also receives reports of the results of inquiries held into serious accidents as soon as they have been completed. I can state here only the number of accidents which have been reported to the Railway Board since 1st April 1924. This number is 26, of which 13 were collisions between trains, 10 were derailments and 3 were due to other causes."

"(b) If the Hon'ble Member refers to a case which occurred on the 21st May 1914, the reply to his question is that an inquiry was held at Miraj station on the 25th May.

"(c) The report of the inquiry was published on the 7th November.

"(d) The train in question was a mixed train, that is, one consisting of both coaching and goods vehicles, and as the latter were not fitted with the vacuum brake, the inter-communication apparatus could not be worked on the train. The evidence recorded at the inquiry shows that only a very few vehicles escaped between the outbreak of fire and the pulling up of the train, but owing to the dynamo of the engine of which the carriage was built, and to the fact that a strong wind was blowing, the fire could not have been prevented from spreading.

"(e) & (f) The last returns available show that only about one-half of the goods vehicles running on railways have been fitted with the vacuum brake apparatus upon which the previous of communication between passengers, guard and driver is contingent, so that there are still practical difficulties in the way of arranging on mixed trains for a system of through communication between passengers, guard and driver. The position is improving yearly, the percentage of goods stock fitted with the vacuum brake having risen from 18.75 to 48.76 per cent. in the last seven years, but considering that the speed of these trains is comparatively slow and that they usually stop at all stations, the Railway Board have not yet made it obligatory on railways to provide inter-communication on such trains."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS COMPTON asked:—

23. "Is the question of the introduction of electric traction on Indian railways under consideration of Government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"No proposal for the general introduction of electric traction on Indian Railways is under the consideration of the Government. Reports have, however, been prepared regarding the introduction of electric traction on section lines in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and Bombay, but no decision has been yet arrived at in the matter."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS COMPTON asked:—

24. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers, if any, relating to the policy of this Government regarding concessions in respect of oil-fields?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"The papers relating to the policy of Government regarding concessions in respect of oil-fields are confidential and I report that they cannot (therefore) be laid on the table. Oil-mining concessions are granted under the Mining Rules of India, but petroleum is included in what is known as the reserved list of minerals, concessions for which, on being reserved of national importance, are only granted to British subjects and to companies mainly British in constitution."

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES RAMSAY asked:—

25. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether instruction in Electro-Therapeutics and Massage is given at present in any of the Government medical schools and colleges in India?

"(b) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to furnish a list of such schools and colleges?

"(c) If the answer to question (a) is in the negative, will Government be pleased to state whether they intend gradually to introduce such instruction in all medical institutions in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir ERNEST CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"(a), (b) & (c). Instruction in Electro-Therapeutics is given at Dacca, Dacca and in the Calcutta and Lucknow Medical Colleges and will, it is understood, be shortly provided also at Madras and Lahore. While the Government of India are prepared to encourage the growth of facilities for instruction in this field, they regard instruction in massage as appropriate to the curriculum of training institutions rather than of medical colleges and are not inclined to favour its introduction into the latter class of institutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMSAY asked:—

26. "(a) Is it a fact that the Department of Agriculture does not lend improved ploughs to cultivators for experimental purposes?

"(b) If so, do Government propose to take steps to popularise the use of improved machinery for cultivation by the free loan of such machinery to cultivators on their furnishing sufficient security?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNAN replied:—

"It is believed that improved agricultural implements are best in cultivation in some provinces and especially in the Punjab."

"The question whether this is the best method of popularising improved implements is one for Local Governments and Administrations to decide, and the Hon'ble Member's suggestion will be brought to their notice."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMSAY asked:—

27. "Do Government propose to consider the desirability of widening the scope of the Agricultural Loans Act, 1904, so as to facilitate the grant of loans to bond-fide agriculturists to carry on industries subsidiary to agriculture?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNAN asked:—

"The Government of India will consider the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAYAPPOOR asked:—

28. "The Government propose to offer special rewards for improved methods of manufacturing animal indigo?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNAN replied:—

"The whole question of the possibility of encouraging the animal indigo industry was considered at a representative conference which met the day before yesterday. The recommendations made are now being considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAYAPPOOR asked:—

29. "(a) Is it a fact that here, on account of the German competition of Belgium, many of the Belgian farmers and other expert workmen are thrown out of employment?"

"(b) If so, do the Government intend to take such steps as may be possible to secure the services of some of them for promoting profitable farming and other possible industries in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNAN replied:—

"So far as the Government of India are aware the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative."

"As Belgian and Indian conditions differ so greatly it is very doubtful whether any action on the lines suggested could profitably be taken."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAYAPPOOR asked:—

30. "(a) Is it a fact that difficulty is experienced by illiterate and ignorant people in rural areas in readily distinguishing currency notes of fifty rupees from those of ten rupees on account of the sameness of size and colour? If so, has the attention of Government been drawn to such difficulty?"

"(b) Do the Government propose to consider the expediency of issuing these notes in materials of different colours?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURDERER replied:—

"The difficulty mentioned in the Hon'ble Member's question was brought to the notice of the Government of India some time ago, and prior to the outbreak of the war they had taken up the general question of improving the form and design of their currency notes in this and other respects, and the consideration of it was well advanced. Under present conditions it is not considered expedient to proceed further with the matter at once; but the question will be resumed as soon as normal conditions are re-established."

"The question of colour printing has also been under consideration in connection with the general examination of the subject to which I have just referred."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAYAPPOOR asked:—

31. "Has Government received any report about the Salvation Army's new settlement for released criminals at Perambore? If so, will it be laid on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir EDMUND CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"The Government of India have no information regarding a settlement established by the Salvation Army at Perambore for released criminals."

SIR SAMSON JACOB DAVID BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir ASA INAM moved that the Bill to settle the endowment of the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Samson Jacob David be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir ASA INAM also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

SIR JANSETTIK JEREBHOY BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir ASA INAM:—"My Lord since the introduction of the Bill relating to the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Jansetтик Jerebhoy a communication has been received from the Bombay Government suggesting certain modifications, and as these modifications have not to be considered, I pray that Your Excellency be pleased to allow them Nos. 3 and 4* on the list of business to stand over."

His Excellency the Paramountcy agreed to this course.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY RULES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK:—"I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the powers of the Governor General in Council during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911. The reason for this legislation arises solely from the war. Government consider it desirable that during the present hostilities power should be taken to refuse to receive applications for the grant of patents or registration of designs from persons who are subjects of a State at war with His Majesty. To allow such applications—or in other words to allow enemy subjects to acquire rights in India—would plainly be at variance with Government's general policy."

* Relating to the modification and passing of the Bill.

in regard to hostile trading, and legislation is necessary since the contingency of war was not contemplated when the Patents Act of 1833 was framed, and is not covered by it. The Bill also provides for the assistance or suspension of patents or designs held or registered by or for the benefit of enemy subjects, and for the grant of temporary licences to persons other than such subjects. Unless some such powers are taken, the continuance in force of patents held by enemy subjects would interfere with the production or importation of articles now covered by such patents, which may be urgently required in India. We are also taking powers—following the example of the United Kingdom—to limit the licence not merely for the duration of the war but for the whole unexpired period of the patent, since it would clearly not be for the interest of manufacturers or artists to take up such a licence unless assured of the enjoyment of its privileges for a reasonable and definite time, and there would otherwise be some risk that the object of the provision would be defeated. At the same time I wish to make it quite clear that our aim is not the confiscation of enemy rights. Licences will only be granted when it can be shown that it is in the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that a supply of the article in question should be secured.

The provisions of the Bill follow closely the provisions of the similar legislation which has been passed by His Majesty's Government since the outbreak of the war.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee also introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Chunderjee moved that the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kaurick be added to the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill to amend the Foreigners Act, 1861.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE INDIA'S GRATITUDE, DEVOTION AND LOYALTY TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—“His Majesty's visit to India opened a new era in the political life of India. It seemed as if the gates of heaven had been suddenly opened and a flood of light beamed upon the unknown population. They had believed that their sovereign was God's Vicar-General on earth. They saw the object of their faith and realised the truth of it.

“On several occasions when the crowd eager to feast their eyes on the royal personage were held back by the police, His Majesty responded to the wishes of the crowd. Most likely His Majesty expressed his sympathy in words like these: ‘rather than men to cross unto me and forbid them not, for they are the children of my Empire.’ This sympathy manifests one of a monarch's instincts as the life of one who was greater than all earthly kings.

“Owing to these and other incidents of a similar nature, proving His Majesty's sympathy for the people, their abstract notions of loyalty developed into attachment and devotion to the Royal personage.

“These sentiments in their turn developed the responsibilities of the subjects to preserve the glory of the Crown, to support the dignity, honour and prestige of the sovereign.

“In the discharge of these obligations the millions of India are ready to give their life, limb and property.

“A river runs its course over miles and miles to meet the ocean, to be merged in the sea; and does a part of the mighty ocean. But when the river reaches the sea, the sea for a time retreats to absorb the muddy waters of the river.

“During this period there is a boundary line showing the difference in colour of the two waters.

“Such is the position of India in the British Empire. India occupies a place in the embrace of the British Empire.

“As the river long to merge in the sea and lose its distinctive identity, so had India looked forward to the day when she would form an integral part of the British Empire, when she would be allowed to the privileges of the Empire and bear the burden of the Empire in hours of trouble and danger. This long cherished hope of Indians was fulfilled when Your Excellency went to India, to the throne of war. We consider this an invaluable boon. The theatre of war is its other share sacrifice to the honour of the Empire are being offered. It is the stage where the history of the Empire is being acted and its glorious future foreshadowed.

“How our countrymen have acquitted themselves in the discharge of their respective duties, it is not for me to comment. We are grateful to His Majesty for having recognised the services of some of them in a manner of which any soldier in Europe would be proud.

“The words which His Majesty addressed to the Indian soldiers at the front constitute a commendation of the honour, prestige, and the righteous principles of British administration to his millions of subjects in India.

"This Royal Commission comes to us through our brethren of the front, who are shedding their life blood to earn for us the privilege of being educated as worthy citizens of the British Empire. Hence it comes to us as a heritage with a sacred duty attached thereto. The heart of the nation has been moved, and the nation's resolution is open another life path, our property to secure success in the war stands firm and unswerving."

"The sympathy shown by His Majesty to the wounded soldiers has put a bonus in every wound, which exhorts the Nation to persist and persistence in their resolution to uphold the prestige of the Empire."

"Having put our head to the plough, we cannot turn back till the furrows are deep enough to serve as graves for the enemy."

"The British Empire, like the mighty ocean, has been roused, to fury. All the streams in the British Empire over which the sun never sets are praying their voices to reach its victims. It's mighty waves with Britannia riding over them will soon sweep away all opposition, and then the British Empire, like the calm sea, will care more prices its benevolent subjects to give peace and prosperity to mankind."

"It is believed that Germany expected that India would support her in this war. If Germany harboured such an absurd belief it only shows how the West is often mistaken in its reading of the Indian character. It is all the more remarkable that this mistake should have been made by a Nation which claims to have made a special study of ancient Indian literature."

"What is this war? Is it not a war between the moral forces of humanity and brute power? The object of the war is to establish the supremacy of brute power over all that is good and noble and virtuous in man."

"Germany made remarkable progress in the cultivation of science and literature before and literature are arguments testifying to the virtues of humanity over brute power."

"Whoever thought Germany concealed an assassin's knife under an academic's costume with which she wished to stab humanity in the head and heart."

"The great national epic, *Ramayana*, describes a war just like the present. It was a war between an exiled prince, spending his days in the jungle, on the one side, and—his antagonist was a benighted monster—a reigning king with an enormous army composed of twisted stalwart soldiers. But the fallen prince had a righteous cause and the moral power of a *virtually personal character*. When the exiled prince decided to punish the monster king for his unrighteous and impudent conduct towards a virtuous, helpless lady, his righteous cause and his moral character attracted an immense army to support his cause."

"The poet says even the animals resolved voluntary service."

"The result was the ignominious death of the monster king."

"The present war resembles the one between Rama and Ravana. It is the *Ramayana* of Europe."

"How intense was the sympathy of the Indians for the virtuous prince, and how bitter their hatred of the monster king, may be judged from the fact that, though centuries have elapsed since the epic was written, even at the present day, in the most remote villages, this war is represented annually in *Jatra* (a primitive form of the stage), and the people rejoice to see the defeat and ignominious death of Ravana."

"It is absurd to suppose that a country whose writers develop the virtuous hero of *Ramayana* and denigrate his opponent, would sympathise with Germany in her ambition to subject humanity to brute power. We Indians do not believe in the power of the sword to rule over mankind. The sword may slaughter and make masters, but the sword can never displace the sceptre which it is meant to guard."

"In the past, in the primitive stage of society, the sword was used to kill animals which were the enemies of man, and now it is used to kill Germans who are counter-germs of brute."

"I am confident I am giving expression to the feelings of my countrymen, inside this chamber and outside its walls, when I say that India is resolved to put all its resources to secure the defeat of this enemy of humanity."

"Though at present we do not bear arms, but our bare arms will bear arms at the first call of duty."

"We know that this war will cripple our means, which would otherwise have been available for the improvement of the condition of the people and the administrative machinery, but this means only a postponement of the needed reforms for a future time; whereas the success of the enemy means the replacement of justice, morality and the principles of civilised administration to brute power. Our success in this war will pave a century's peace and prosperity to the World, and no price is too high to such a bargain."

With these remarks, I move the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the commensuration to His Gracious Majesty the feelings of sincere gratitude, devotion and loyalty with which the Indian population of India have been drawn towards the throne by His Majesty's personal attention to Indian soldiers in the theatre of war and in hospitals, and the consequent unswerving resolution of the Indians to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire regardless of the sacrifices it may entail on them."

The Hon'ble Sir GASTON-DE COURCELLES:—"My Lord, the resolution has my cordial support. His Majesty has always been a friend of India, and all his acts beginning

and beneficence has enfolded himself in the hearts of his Indian subjects. My Lord, I may observe that sympathy is the traditional possession of the Royal House of England and the predecessors of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which we regard as our Magna Charta, and the proclamation of His late Majesty King Edward VII testify to the settled attitude of affection which the Royal House of England has always held for the people of India. My Lord, His Majesty, when Prince of Wales, after his return to England on the occasion of the presentation of an address by the Lord Mayor of London, observed that sympathy is the dominating principle of British rule in India, and this note resounds in every sentence of the many speeches which His Majesty made on the occasion of the royal visit.

"My Lord, the resolution refers to the achievements of the Indian soldiers and surely we are all proud of them. I am sure that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who captured them and sent them abroad, must be very proud of what they have done. They have worthily maintained the traditions of the Indian soldiery, traditions of courage, resourcefulness and initiative and also those higher traditions of humanity in which the enemies of England are so conspicuously wanting. My Lord, His Majesty has felt the deepest interest in the welfare of the Indian soldiers, has visited them, talked to them and has felt a personal interest in their well being, on one of them he has conferred the Victoria Cross; three of our soldiers have won this coveted distinction. We hope and trust that this is the inauguration of a policy which will throw open the gates of the commissioned ranks to Indian soldiers. My Lord, I understand there are at this moment about 200,000 Indian soldiers at the seat of war. If it was needed for three that number could be recruited in India, for the Indian continent presents a vast and fertile field of recruitment and behind the soldiers stands the vast population willing as one man to denude the glory and the integrity of the Empire. My Lord, our lives, our properties, our resources are all consecrated to the service of the great Empire to which we are all so proud to belong, and which for us and for all those who have the privilege to live under the British flag means ever-lasting justice and expanding progress and freedom.

"With these words, My Lord, I support wholeheartedly the resolution that has been moved."

The Hon'ble Sir Bahadur SING NATH BAI—"My Lord, it may seem impertinent to make repeated declarations of our unwavering loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Person of His Gracious Majesty, but I beg leave to deny it. Since we first came into contact with the English, our feelings have never been so keenly moved; and, whether individually or collectively, we have never been more intensely actuated to serve His Majesty and the righteous cause which His Majesty has so appropriately espoused. There never has been a greater enthusiasm or a more generous response amongst the divergent races, creeds, and sects to render themselves useful to His Majesty's Government in some shape or other. I have never seen a greater alacrity to go through any form of sacrifice for helping the cause which His Majesty's Government has fittingly taken in hand; and why is this so, and what is the real cause of this universal outburst of loyalty and devotion? There can be only one answer and it is this, that the emergency which has given rise to the present situation is indeed extraordinary and unique, and we all know that our lives, fortunes and worldly prospects are indissolubly linked up with the British Government; and I may say now the prosperity of our country depends on the successful termination of this struggle, which is indeed a struggle for the very existence. It is on account of this that our Indian soldiers have cheerfully responded to the call of duty and gone to the theatre of war to fight for the Empire, and it is fitting that the multitudes of races and creeds of this Empire have risen as one man, with a degree of spontaneous enthusiasm before, to support the cause of His British Government. My Lord, this is only one aspect of the question, but there is another which is only personal, but none the less is not less right. We are proud to say that His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor is no longer an impersonal abstract and an abstract ruler to us. We all have had the personal courtesy and satisfaction of gratifying our eyes with the sight of His Majesty in person in all the splendour, dignity, pomp, and pomp of His exalted position. We were fascinated as it were with the grace and charm of His manners. We remember well and with genuine satisfaction how His Majesty liked to converse upon one and all connected with the Government of this country; the great fact that the keynote of the administration should be sympathy and sympathy alone. If any further proof of this were needed it has been once more furnished by His Majesty's recent action in personally going to the front and visiting the wounded Indian soldiers in the hospitals, which shows His Majesty's anxious solicitude for the welfare and comfort of His brave Indian troops. It is therefore fitting that we, as the representatives of the people of this country, should acknowledge our appreciation of the kindly feelings which prompted His Majesty to these acts of mercy and grace."

"With these few words, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mahommed HAYAT KHAN—"My Lord, I associate myself with the resolution which has just now been moved by my Hon'ble friend Sir. Das. My Lord, in the autumn session of the Council, when my Hon'ble friend Sir. Gopal Chandra Chatterjee moved a resolution, regarding war, we gave vent in our genuine feelings of unwavering loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Person of His Imperial Majesty and our eagerness to sacrifice all that we would possess to help the Empire in being about the successful termination of the war. My Lord, His Majesty's visit to the Indian troops is

France and his kind inquiries about their comforts have enhanced, and deepened, the feelings of our gratitude and loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's throne and person. To this country there is not a single soul who is not ready to offer his life and property for the sake of the Empire until the militarism of Germany is crushed.

"It is, My Lord, with these few words, I beg to support the resolution which has just been moved."

The Hon'ble Sir FORTESCUE DUMFRIES:—"My Lord, I support the resolution, having as I do the feelings of my countrymen. The whole of India is grateful to His Majesty for His previous visit to the Indian soldiers at the front and in the hospitals. This is highly commendatory and highly encouraging, and it is satisfactory to note that the Imperial favour is fully deserved by the troops."

"My Lord, the war has already evoked in India an outburst of loyalty to the Throne and the British Government, unique in the annals of the British Empire, or for the matter of that, in the annals of the World, and to-day we are as determined as ever in our resolution to render all assistance in our power to enable the British Government to prosecute the war to a finish. There is nowhere any desire to spare either men or money in the Cause. The fact that our Indian soldiers have distinguished themselves in the war, and have maintained the best traditions of the Indian Army, is inspiring. The high distinction of the Victoria Cross won by two of them is one of which we are all intensely proud. It is a positive of special satisfaction to us on this Council that two of our Colleagues are taking an active part in the war with credit to themselves and the country. We feel elated that the gallant Malik Usar Huz Khan and the Maharaj Kumar of Tikari have attracted the notice of Field Marshal Sir John French, and have been mentioned in despatches. Such examples are highly inspiring. The one predominant idea in India is to help in the successful prosecution of the war in every way possible. There is no other thought in our minds at present."

"My Lord, I wish to take this occasion to acknowledge on behalf of the public our warm appreciation also of Your Excellency's kindness to the wounded Indian soldiers, both at Bombay and at Buxar. Your Excellency's act in visiting each wounded soldier detained in the Lady Hardinge War Hospital at Bombay and making personal inquiries about his needs and comforts, has made a favourable impression in India, which will have an abiding influence on the loyalty of both the Army and the people."

"With these few words, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA WIRAJENDRA CHANDRA KARNATA:—"My Lord, it may be truly said that every day of the war has brought India nearer England in closer bonds of loyalty and union. His Gracious Majesty the King-Empower's visit to the front and his kindly visits paid by three Imperial Majesties the King-Empower and the Queen-Empress to the Indian soldiers in hospital have produced a wave of enthusiasm which is being felt throughout India, and we hope that our gratitude will be communicated to His Imperial Majesty the King-Empower."

"I desire cordially to support this resolution. It expresses the sense of the Nation, and we, as representatives, should all support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMESHWAR:—"My Lord, I heartily support the motion before the Council. We are loyal, devoted and beholden to His Majesty our beloved King-Empower, as much for His Majesty's personal attention to the Indian soldiers at the theatre of war, as for some other instances of His Majesty's, as well as of His worthy representative's, Your Excellency's previous attitude for the welfare of the Indians. My Lord, it is our most valued privilege to be the subjects of His Majesty and to be the citizens of the great British Empire. It is our duty to stand by the Empire, and we are proud to know that our brethren in the front are discharging their duties in a manner worthy of them and of the cause for which they are fighting. How I wish more of us had the opportunity to join His Majesty's Army. Speaking as the representative of the confidence and lordship of Madras, I have the greatest pleasure to assure you, My Lord, that we are resolved, truly resolved, to make whatever sacrifices that may be expected of us, for maintaining the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARUN ALI:—"My Lord, in supporting heartily the resolution before the Council, I may be permitted to say that loyalty is often expressed better by deeds than by words. That India continues to assist materially in the valiant defence of the Empire is ample evidence of her genuine and abiding loyalty to the British Throne. Behold in their own interests and in the larger interests of the Empire, Indians are prepared to uphold and maintain the best traditions of the Empire."

"Our King-Empower's good-will towards His Majesty's Indian subjects is too well-known to need rehearsal. We are indeed deeply grateful to our August Sovereign for His Majesty's personal attention to and kind solicitude for the Indian soldiers who have given to the front. His Gracious Majesty, My Lord, has evinced such a deep interest in the welfare of his subjects as His Majesty the King-Empower. Therein lies the secret of the people's love in the subject population of His Majesty's Indian dominions is now being amply repaid, and a corresponding stream of offers of help continues to flow from India."

The Hon'ble Raja KRISHNAIAH SWAMI:—"My Lord, India cannot but acknowledge with a deep sense of gratitude His Majesty's gracious solicitude for Indian soldiers in the theatre of war and in the hospitals. His Majesty has, by a series of acts of kindness to

Indians, especially to Indian soldiers, bound to himself with the bonds of loving loyalty, comparable as the history of India for its strength and intensity, the hearts of all classes of Indian people, but none are more grateful to him than the large landholders of Agra. Their loyalty is traditional, and they are firm in their resolve to stand by the Empire at all hazards, and at all costs.

"With these few words, I associate myself with the resolution."

THE HON'BLE MR. CHANCELLOR:—"My Lord, I rise to give my heartiest support to the resolution which has been moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holman and to endorse every word that he has said as well as those uttered by the speakers who have preceded me. Ever since that memorable day when the name was flung at the declaration of war, every Indian heart has been stirred to its utmost depths and India has risen to claim an honorable place in the front rank of battle, and under Your Excellency's leadership has been able to pour forth her troops across the seas; and her sons, standing shoulder to shoulder with the sons of Great Britain and the Colonies, have been able to fight the common foe of peace and tranquillity. Her princes and peasants have equally buckled their swords and are shedding their life's blood in defence of the Empire, of which they have recognized themselves to be an integral part. Ever since that moment a spontaneous and generous sympathy amongst the princes, chiefs and people of all classes has risen so to win our the more readily place himself and his resources at the service of the Empire. Rich and prodigal alike have been made by princes and rulers, whereas those humbler than these have acted all their resources and all they possessed. A striking acknowledgment of her common faith and loyalty has gone forth from the Hindu Kush to Cape Comorin and India has rallied spontaneously to the call of the Empire. When the Kaiser, the disciple of Friedrich Nietzsche, the apostle of brute force, threw down his gauntlet in defiance of the peace of the world, to the law of violence and to the rights of force only, he little dreamt from what distant shores its war would pour forth in defence of peace and justice—he little dreamt that the Mussalmans would march to the avenging of the Hindus."

"Now, My Lord, I ask, what is the cause of this general manifestation of Indian loyalty which seems to have touched the imagination and stirred the hearts of the people of England and has been a source of the most pleasant surprise to the stay-at-home Londoner, as we gather from the English papers? The main cause we doubt is that *Pax Britannica*, which has secured to upwards of three hundred millions of Indians peace and tranquillity at home, settled governments, unshaken justice, and absolute religious toleration. Secondly, it is due to that reasoned sentiment inspired by powerful considerations of enlightened self-interest, because the India of to-day is the cradle of England; her destiny is entwined with that of England; and her educated classes that represent the nucleus are the products of English training and English thought. Thirdly, My Lord, India's ready participation in the war is due to her recognition of the absolute necessity and justice which have impelled England to undertake her sword in defence of the liberties and the integrity of a weaker State. But My Lord, if we were only to search the hearts of the millions of this country, we would find that there is one reason more far this spontaneous outburst of loyalty, and that is our allegiance and devotion to the person of His Gracious Majesty, Our King-Emperor. Ever since his visit to our shores, when His Gracious Majesty delivered to the Indian subjects his message of 'Good will and Hope,' He has been cherished in our hearts and we have been drawn nearer to Him. In Him, we have recognized not an alien King ruling with however great a sympathy for his subjects, but an Emperor of Hindustan itself, crowned in this historic City of Fort Gloria and in this truly Imperial Delhi of our future Japan. A further proof, if that were needed, which His Majesty has given of His love towards His Indian subjects, is the personal attention and care which His Majesty paid to the Indian soldiers, both in the field of battle and in the hospitals. You have stirred our hearts afresh and has evoked feelings of our sincere gratitude. The personal interest which Their Majesties displayed while secretly visiting the Brighton pavilion, now turned into a hospital, cheered the Indian soldiers, most of whom were dangerously wounded, to hastily cheer their King and merry to wave their disabled hands. This has certainly given an additional stimulus to Indian loyalty and it has made us all the more determined to uphold the dignity and prestige of our Empire unto the end."

"My Lord, one word more and I have done. From my place in this Council in September last, I ventured to answer the question as to what would be the attitude of India Mussalmans if Turkey were involved in this war. Now that Turkey, against her best interests and against the advice of the entire Muslim community of India, has followed a suicidal policy in going to war against England, the words I ventured to utter on that occasion have been more than amply justified. Mussalmans under British rule have rallied to a man to the cause of the Empire and have not given a hair's breadth entry from their traditional path of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, as they knew full well that in this war no religious question is involved. The Holy Koran inculcates obedience to constituted Authority; and so long as Mussalmans are in full enjoyment of their religious rights and liberties, they are bound to set up to their Islamic precept. On behalf of the Mussalmans therefore I beg of Your Excellency in courtesy to His Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of our unflinching and unshakable loyalty and determination to stand by the Empire under all circumstances come what may."

"With these words, My Lord, I beg to announce the resolution."

The Hon'ble President MAHARAJA BHARATPUR—“My Lord, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which is before the Council. It is perfectly true, My Lord, that we were that the Hon'ble Assembly had been pleased to go to the theatre of war and to visit the Indian soldiers there, did cause intense satisfaction throughout the country, and it is only right and proper that we should request your Excellency kindly to convey our feeling of gratitude to him accordingly. We are sure, My Lord, that it will be a matter of satisfaction to the people whom she loves. For the rest, I do not think many words are needed at this moment to assure His Majesty of the unwavering loyalty of the Indians, My Lord, dearer far more eloquent than any words that we can employ here, day after day, during the last many months, proclaimed as the battlefields the devotion and determination of India's men to stand by England. It is pleasing to think that such deeds are even at this moment being performed at the theatre of the war, and these are equally gratifying evidence of the determination of the general population in this country to supply whatever of men or money may be needed to keep up the war until victory shall have crowned the efforts of our brave troops.”

“My Lord, India's loyalty to England rests not on hopes alone, but on the more solid foundations of faith. I cannot better express the attitude of India towards England, at this juncture than by adopting the words of a great English poet, and a woman too, who has said:

“Hopes have precarious life,
They are oft blighted, withered, snatched sheer off.
But faithfulness can feed on suffering,
And never to disappointment. True to me!
If it were needed, this poor trembling head
Should grasp the torch—Strike not to set it fall,
Though it were burning down close to my flesh,
No heart's lighted yet
England, I will be true. Be thou also true unto me.”

“And true to each other, bound in indissoluble ties of union and friendship, the night of England supported and strengthened by the night of India, we will present an invincible front to the War Lord of Germany and every other Power, great or small, that might wish to measure its strength with the British Empire. We are situated each with the other. We rise or fall together. But we shall rise, and not fall, as sure as the sun rises after the night. May God bless our efforts and our progress!”

“I heartily support the resolution.”

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—“The gracious message addressed by His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Princes and Peoples of India, which Your Excellency read to Council at the opening of the Senate Session in September last, is still fresh in our recollections. In that message His Majesty returned in moving terms to the magnificent efforts made by the Princes and Peoples of India to place their lives and resources at the disposal of the Empire, and to the line of love and devotion which bound his Indian subjects to himself. These efforts have since taken practical shape; the test of affection have been put to practical proof; and India has, I think, good reason to be proud of the results achieved.”

“Your Excellency at that same Council Meeting referred to the strength of the Forces then being despatched from India to the front. Since that date, further calls have been made upon us, and the numbers thus indicated have been largely exceeded. There is no better proof of the anxiety of the people of India to take their share in the war than the strenuousness that at no time in the history of the Indian Army has recruiting been so good as at present. Many of the sick and wounded have been sent back to India from the War are also here in the expression of their desire to be sent against to the front.”

“The Hon'ble Member of the resolution refers in order to the feelings of gratitude and loyalty which have been elicited by His Majesty's personal attention to Indian soldiers in the theatre of war and in our hospitals. As evidence from another source of the deep and lasting impressions made by His Majesty's goodness principally upon the troops in the field, I may here quote from Field-Marshal Sir J. French's last despatch, that of the 2nd February, as acknowledged by Her Majesty. Sir John French says the salient feature of the operations since the middle of November was the presence of His Majesty in the field, which was the greatest help and encouragement to the troops after the long and arduous battle of Ypres-Attricourt.”

“Sir John, in the course of his remarks on the operations, says that though the troops have been subjected to the most severe strain, their spirit has remained high and confident, and that the Indian troops have fought with the utmost steadfastness and gallantry when ever called upon.”

“Sir John French goes on to speak of the splendid work of the Medical Corps, and this leads me back to the Hon'ble Member's allusion to Indian soldiers in hospitals. It arrangements for tending the sick and wounded—a matter in which we may claim to be far ahead of our enemies. We have provided with the various Expeditionary Forces sent from India:

“Thirty-two Field Ambulances capable of dealing with 3,000 casualties at one time; .

"Twenty-three Hospitals equipped with the most up-to-date appliances, capable of accommodating 1,452 patients;

"About 500 Medical Officers, 230 Assistant Surgeons, 550 Sub-Assistant Surgeons and approximately 1,500 other personnel, including hospital establishments, Army Hospital Corps and Army Service Corps.

"Eight Hospital Ships have been equipped in England and two in India."

"Three ambulance railways (three have been equipped in India, and the personnel of five ambulance trains have been despatched to France and Egypt.

"The Imperial Relief Fund has placed at our disposal over £28,000, with which to supplement our resources, and which is being expended in the provision of additional comforts for the sick and wounded.

"In addition to all this, there are a number of hospitals and convalescent homes in England for the accommodation of Indian soldiers, equipped by voluntary effort and managed by various Home Institutions.

"Your Excellency in your speech at the opening of the British Service expressed your confidence that the people of India would shrink from no sacrifice and would loyally co-operate with Government in maintaining internal order and in doing all in their power to secure the triumph of the arms of the King-Emperor. I think that the present loyal resolution goes far to show how correct was Your Excellency's judgment of the feelings of the people of India, and I would ask Your Excellency to accept it on behalf of Government and arrange for its transmission to His Majesty the King-Emperor. But since some criticism of the wording of the resolution has been forthcoming, I would suggest to the Hon'ble Member that such amendments might be made as would cause it to read as follows:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that His Excellency in Council may be pleased to communicate to His Gracious Majesty the feelings of sincere gratitude, devotion and loyalty with which the immense population of India have heard of His Majesty's gracious personal attention to Indian soldiers in the theatre of war and in hospitals, and the unwavering resolution of Indians to support the honours, dignity and prestige of the Empire, regardless of the sacrifice it may entail on them."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAS:—"I am very thankful to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his suggestion, and I most thankfully accept the resolution as amended by His Excellency."

The Hon'ble Sir ISRAHIM RAHIMMOOGA:—"Will Your Excellency permit some of us to address the meeting on the resolution as amended? We wish to take part in the debate on the resolution that is now before us."

His Excellency the PARAGHET:—"You did not get up in your seat to give any indication that you wished to speak."

The Hon'ble Sir ISRAHIM RAHIMMOOGA:—"Each member was getting up one after another, and we waited till we had a chance. Will Your Excellency be pleased, before the Member is called upon to reply, to allow me to say a few words."

His Excellency the PARAGHET:—"Very well."

The Hon'ble Sir ISRAHIM RAHIMMOOGA:—"I am much obliged to Your Excellency. I think that on an occasion like this it is necessary that representative Indians who are called here to serve on the Imperial Legislative Council should give expression to the sentiments of the people of India on a question of such importance, and I therefore rise, Sir, to associate myself with the expression of the feeling of unwavering loyalty and whole-hearted devotion to the Crown which the present resolution seeks to do. I hope Your Excellency is minded that India, throughout its length and breadth, is unwaveringly loyal and fully determined to do the best it can to help the cause of the Empire. It is so easy to say that ever since Your Excellency has taken charge of the office of Viceroy, you have shown great confidence in the loyal devotion of this country towards the Crown, and I think that the mark of confidence which Your Excellency has shown towards the people of India has been more than amply justified by the manner in which the whole country has stood by Great Britain at this hour of grave crisis. I need hardly assure Your Excellency, and through you, His Imperial Majesty, that the hearts of the people of India have been deeply touched by the kindness and consideration which Their Majesties have personally shown towards the Indian soldiers on the battlefield and in the hospitals. I wish to reiterate the firm determination of the people of India, not by words but by deeds, to stand shoulder to shoulder in sharing the burdens of the Empire and to shrink from no sacrifices which may be entailed thereby. I trust that India's attitude on the present occasion will be properly appreciated and that any small lingering doubts which may have existed against the whole-hearted devotion and loyalty of this country towards the British Crown will now be entirely allayed.

"With these words, My Lord, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir MURAHMAN ALI MEHMOOD KHAN:—"My Lord, the goodness of the personal interest taken by Their Majesties in the Indian soldier who is upholding the honour of the Empire in the present war has deeply touched the peoples of India and draws them in closer bonds of loyal devotion to their Sovereigns.

"With these few words, I humbly and respectfully support the resolution as amended."

from. In 1912-13, of our trade with foreign countries, 47.5 per cent. of the total, 11.8 per cent. fell to the share of these countries, and, in 1913-14, although there was a slight drop in percentage as compared to the whole, the value of the trade with such countries singly showed an increase. In the course of five years imports from Germany nearly doubled (Rs. 12,60,58,000 in 1913-14 against Rs. 5,40,11,000 in 1908-09), while those from Austria-Hungary showed almost the same rate of progress (Rs. 4,23,04,000 in 1913-14 against Rs. 2,51,57,000 in 1908-09). These imports comprised mainly of manufactured articles. The European war has of course put a stop to all this large trade between India and Germany and Austria-Hungary. Such a sudden stoppage of supply must necessarily cause serious inconvenience to the Indian public. Now, with the United Kingdom and France engaged in war and Belgium devastated, it would be impossible to replace German and Austrian exports by imports from other European countries. The only two countries which might possibly restore the Indian market, the United States of America and Japan, although wide awake to the possibilities of development, are as yet a long way down in the list. Apart therefore from other considerations, to prevent public inconvenience at least, action and earnest efforts should be made to produce in India itself articles similar to those hitherto imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. That is a matter of necessity, and not of choice, with us in this crisis. Besides, economic and political reasons, it is eminently desirable that as many articles as possible should be manufactured within the country, and that imports of manufactures should be restricted to the irremediable minimum. This idea has no doubt been always present in the minds of both the Government and the people, but never before have its importance and urgency been so manifest. Our present freedom from the commercial and industrial domination of Germany and Austria-Hungary is a temporary relief. Unless we ourselves by supreme effort cut off all the void caused by their elimination from the market, it will be small solace to us if the place of Germany and Austria-Hungary is ultimately taken by some other country, the United States of America and Japan for instance. Transfer of commercial and industrial supremacy in India from one foreign country to another spells no gain to us.

"My Lord, now is the opportunity for us, and we would do well to bear in mind that the obscure action comes twice. Unless we can forthwith develop our manufactures and put them on a sound and stable basis and make the best of the present situation, the odds are the United States of America and Japan will swamp the Indian market with their goods. Without the war, Japan was becoming a powerful rival of Germany in the Indian trade. Between 1908-09 and 1913-14 the value of the imports from Japan nearly doubled (Rs. 4,75,01,000 in 1913-14 against Rs. 2,52,12,000 in 1908-09), and the most interesting and instructive point about these imports is that the classes of goods are to a large extent identical with those imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In action history Japan always occupies a pre-eminent and firm position, and in matches she is far ahead of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and even of Sweden. It is extremely unlikely that in the new situation Japan would be slow to exploit the Indian market more fully. It is estimated that even within the first few months of the European war Japanese exports to this country advanced about 10 per cent. We may be sure the increase has been multiplied during the subsequent period. The United States of America, it is true, has not as firm a grip of the Indian market, but her industrial activity and the excellence of her manufactures are unquestionable. She can, if she will, incorporate a very much larger share of the Indian trade. The fact that she has directed an effort for a special survey of the Indian commercial situation affords unmistakable evidence of her anxiety to take full advantage of her present opportunities. The position then is that, with a Europe or hostilities India, the war will bring us no economic advantage. The gratifying feature, however, is that India has become self-conscious, and with the people the Government are alive to the need of industrial expansion. But in the present extraordinary situation the question which demands immediate consideration relating to the method by which the rate of progress might be accelerated. In ordinary circumstances active participation by Government in manufacturing industry is a matter about which expert opinion is divided. It has been remarked with great force that industrial development is more or less a question of scientific education, and in this view Government would perhaps be justified in main turning an attitude of complete inaction after adequate provision has been made for this education. The smart Government could be expected to do further in to extend a protective tariff to open pioneer industries. But the desired economic results of all these measures are slow of attainment. But in the present crisis, speed, as observed above, is all-important, and the best thought of the country, official and non-official, should be devoted to the solution of this problem.

"My Lord, I claim consideration for the resolution before the Council for its main suggestion of a *modus operandi*. The leaders of industrial promotion countries advocate the view that the State may with profit render substantial aid to industries. The extraordinary industrial development of Japan is a recent growth. 55 years ago, in the beginning of the Meiji era, there was hardly any manufacturing industry on western Japan there, but by 1905 the number of Japa stock companies reached the enormous figure of 3,729 with a total paid-up capital of 107 millions pounds sterling and a total revenue of 28 millions pounds sterling. The figures today are higher. And yet private capital was at first so slow in Japan as it is in India. But the State led the way with pioneer work and active assistance with the present remarkable results. In Germany

the progress has been accelerated not only by a system of bounties, but by placing through the banks the financial resources of the State at the disposal of manufacturers. The growth of such sugar demonstrated forcibly how with State aid industries can be developed. After abolition of sugar in Belgium in 1712, the industry remained negligible for 65 years, until in 1865 the Great Napoleon made a free grant of 180,000 acres of land for the cultivation of the root. In 1870 France produced 5,000 tons of sugar from 100 factories; by 1900 she had 475 factories, with a producing capacity of 43,000 tons. In 1870 the French production amounted to 200,000 tons, while Germany produced only 200,000 tons. By 1900 Germany outstripped France in the race, and the German production was 2,500,000 tons against 1,100,000 tons of France. Austria-Hungary has attained similar development by similar governmental action on the part of Government. On a review of the industrial history of these countries, which have shown the greatest activity and progress, one that stands out in bold relief, and that is that an industrially backward country may be led to a high state of development with liberal State aid. The *Indian Daily News* has in a recent issue, observed:—

"The real fact is that the secret of the success of German industry is that the manufacturers obtain larger credit and give larger credit. The German banks have treated their trade as a national affair and supported it wholeheartedly, and the enormous development of that trade is entirely due to the support of the great German banks, who liberally lend to industrial enterprises showing good prospects of successful workings. In 1867 when there was a great financial crisis German Banking stood the strain with little difficulty, for they had the German Government behind it."

"It behoves as now to lay the lesson to heart, and to adopt at least partially the method that has yielded such excellent results elsewhere. Support in the Imperial policy of Free Trade in justification of official detachment will not avail in the extraordinary situation we have to face now. Even the Imperial Government have considerably modified their conventional policy, and have offered to guarantee interest on £1,000,000 directed capital for the manufacture of synthetic dyes. There is thus no reason why this Government should not adopt similar lines in India. The question of course remains as to how far financial assistance is needed by our manufacturers at this juncture."

"My Lord, it is admitted on all hands that capital is badly needed in India for the development of her resources. The general complaint is that money does not flow here into industrial channels as freely as in other countries. Our present industrial awakening has been principally due to the investment of British capital. Some idea may be had of our financial obligations to England from the fact that, as shown by Sir George Peck in the paper he read before the Royal Statistical Society in 1902-10, as much as £75,350,000 of British capital was invested in India in 1910. There seems to be unlimited scope here for the employment of cheap capital, but the great want is cheap capital. It is not only the big concerns which suffer in consequence, and our industrial progress in western India is retarded, but even our cottage and village industries suffer more or less from stagnation for this dearth of capital. Freer supply of cheap capital would revivify some of these industries with solid economic and political results. British capital could not be employed in these small industries. Moreover, in the present extraordinary times an adequate supply cannot be secured upon. Co-operative banks are as yet in their infancy, and it would be too much to expect that they would be able to find all the capital wanted. Besides, our big concerns have want money. With larger capital they could produce more. And this capital Co-operative Societies, whether rural or urban, cannot normally find. And, according to the accepted dogmas of British banking, our ordinary banks should not risk their money in loans to industrial concerns. Indeed, one of the principal causes of the failure of the People's Bank of India is supposed to be the finding of manufacturing industry which the Directors did. It is essentially necessary therefore that Government should, in a matter both of principle and policy, finance such concerns as hold out the best prospects of success. Thanks to the initiative of the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, a large amount of Government cash has been placed at the disposal of the Prudential Banks for the benefit of trade, but this does not benefit industry at the preliminary stage of manufacture. Unless the idea of sound banking undergoes a radical change, it would be unreasonable, and perhaps wrong, to suggest that the Banks should finance industrial enterprise. The only feasible alternative is that Government should advance money to manufacturers direct in the same way as before loans."

"My Lord, is a recent note the Director of Industries of Madras, although overlooking the idea of association, appears to think there is scope for financial assistance by the State. One of the conclusions of the Deanswood Conference of 1907 was that grants or advances or loans of machinery should be given for the support of particular industries. The Madras Government, as noticed last by Mr. Chatterton in his paper on 'Industrial Work in India,' read at the Indian Industrial Conference of 1906, have already initiated a policy of making advances to cultivation under the Land Improvement Tenure Act of 1881, for the purchase of mechanical appliances for irrigation. In 1908, in the official report of an industrial survey of the United Provinces, it was recommended in paragraph 44 that advances should be made to farmers for the purchase of improved appliances in the same way as before loans are given to cultivators. The Hon'ble Mr. Law, in his report on the industrial survey of the Central Provinces and Berar of 1908-09, saw 'as the form of a Government loan' for the support of weaving. The policy, too, according

to him, deserves financial help through banks for the purchase of improved appliances. Mr. Law's general recommendation in paragraph 146 of the report is that 'Government should give industrial subsidies' to co-operative societies to whom activity he looks for industrial development. In 1906 in paragraph 316 of the official report of an industrial survey of Eastern, Design and Artwork 'rendering pecuniary assistance' by Government 'to firms or persons who are willing to engage in any profitable industry' was recommended. All this recommendation gains point in the present crisis. The *Indian Daily News*, in the course of the article referred to above, made a similar suggestion:—

'The war has shown how necessary Government financial assistance is to our efforts. The Germans have recognized this for the last twenty years and so have the Japanese.'

There is thus, My Lord, a strong body of opinion in the country in favour of some scheme of financial assistance by the State to manufacturers. It is well that the question should be considered in all its bearings with special reference to local conditions. The Madras Government has set an example in this line, which might be followed with profit by other local Administrations, but the policy of that Government too is taking in existing circumstances, and urgently requires expansion. The chief point, however, is that the Central Government should finally approve the policy of financial aid. Money would of course be actually paid to the manufacturers through the Local Administrations, but it is in every way desirable that the policy should receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. For the policy, besides, is to be successful, special funds for application to that object must be placed by that Government at the disposal of Local Governments and Local Administrations. Hence the necessity of action on the part of this Government. And once this policy of partially financing industry with State funds is adopted by the Government of India, the first condition for the initiation of a comprehensive and efficient scheme throughout India will have been fulfilled. While I advocate the application of Government money to manufacturing industries through private firms and persons, I think the safest course will be to advance the money in the same way as *Interest Loans*. The *Local Improvement Loans Act* provides certain checks and safeguards which it will be unwise to throw away.

But, My Lord, the resolution I press for adoption by this Council strikes much humbler note, in that it only suggests to Government the desirability of securing official opinion upon this subject of advance to manufacturers. To that course I do not apprehend any difficulty. There is also no room for serious objection, in view of the narrow scope of the resolution. Nobody loses by the suggested collection of opinions. I confidently hope the Council will now unanimously adopt the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Assani.—"My Lord, I give this resolution my whole-hearted support."

The Council here adjourned for lunch, and after lunch the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Vice-President, took the chair.

The Hon'ble Sir GANESHAU CHENNAI.—"Sir, my humble experience, limited as it is to the Central Provinces, has led me to feel that, for our industrial development, some scheme of financial assistance to our industrial concern is eminently desirable. Failure is in many cases due to scarcity of liquid capital at a time when it is most needed. This is a scarcity of small capital and when a manufacture is started it frequently happens that the bulk of the capital is used up in the initial stages, leaving only a small margin to serve as working capital. The result is that with the concern in full swing, most of capital is actually felt at almost every step. Individual owners might perhaps with difficulty raise on personal credit some amount, but it is generally not enough. Joint-stock concerns are at an even greater disadvantage. Banks will not advance money to them, and individual Directors cannot be expected to risk their personal credit for the benefit of the business. In the Central Provinces I know of a number of concerns which would have flourished had there been proper arrangements for securing them. There are at the present moment some concerns which can be saved from ruin by timely financial help. This help people might legitimately ask Government to give, especially in view of the new situation created by the war. And Government, too, will obviously find it to its advantage to render this necessary financial assistance. With the growth of civilization, the withdrawal of large numbers of people from their hereditary callings, the subdivision of property and the difficulty of the middle classes on account of high prices, the question of the incomes of the masses of the people becomes an acute serious proportion day by day. The most effective solution of the problem lies perhaps in the revival of the industries, the rural industries in particular. And this Government might well encourage by lending financial support to the industries. Rather than relieve the distress of the unemployed by schemes of old age pensions and benevolence and parochial help, the problem should be attacked at the root, and efforts should be made to increase the resources of the people. And State aid to Indian industries is a right step in this direction."

"The time has gone by when the preservation of law and order was the only function of Government. The blow of the civilised world in this respect have undergone a radical change, and it is now admitted on all hands that the support of indigenous industries is one of the legitimate functions of the Administration. It need be acknowledged that the Government of India and the Local Governments have recognized their duty in this respect, and much has already been done to encourage the industries. The Hon'ble Mr. Law, whom I am glad to see here to-day, for instance, has made earnest efforts in

be left to individual initiative, and it is absolutely necessary that Government should step in.

"Now the question is, in what way can financial help be given to the industries of the country? Such help can either be direct or through the banks. But for banks to do much in this line, as their investments are limited in scope, and past experience has established the fact that, for the successful working of our banks, the one point essential is that the advances should be against securities that are really *marketable*. Industrial concerns are from their nature incapable of complying with this condition. Loans from ordinary banks are accordingly out of the question. Special banks for the support of industries, organized on co-operative principles, can, it is true, do something to supply the necessary capital to industrial concerns, but the pity is, such banks are at present non-existent. The time may indeed come when we shall have them in fairly sufficient number, but it is a long way off yet. And meanwhile, the concern will be left to themselves to find the money required for successful management as best they may. This policy, as an incentive to enterprise, has failed in the past, and the ground is absolutely wanting for the hope that the future will better the past. The day when the Hon'ble Member has in view in connection with educated Indians,—the speedy revival of indigenous industries, especially when German and Austrian goods have been withdrawn from the Indian market,—will thus be frustrated. Through force of circumstances, therefore, India must apparently look to direct Governmental assistance in money. It is a matter of necessity with the Indian industrialist. The Hon'ble Member has shown from the official reports that this necessity was felt years ago. The economic situation created by the war has only emphasized it. And that fact by itself ought to command the resolution to the acceptance of this Council.

"Sir, it is a point in favour of the proposal in the resolution that the advances are recommended to be made in the same way as *Adami* loans inasmuch as such loans are given on ample security. There is not much difficulty in procuring the money, and the debtor does not feel the burden. The interest charged is small, and repayment is in easy instalments. That advances to manufacturing on the principle of *Adami* loans are quite feasible, will not be seriously questioned. In the case of *Adami* loans the agricultural inquiry on the spot, of the applicant's financial strength, position and necessities. There is nothing to prevent a similar course being followed in the case of the manufacturing industries. The security supplied will in most cases be the plant or the mechanical appliances itself for which the loan is taken, plus the personal credit and other property of the debtor. Government will thus be fully secured against loss, while ample funds will be available to the needy and deserving manufacturer to get improved machinery for the benefit of the particular industry. And the gain to the manufacturer will be a gain to the country.

"Mr. Lach, the adoption of the economic policy suggested in the resolution will therefore have far-reaching political results. It will knock out the bottom of the complaint that a rigid and unsympathetic economic policy is pursued by Government here with a view to help the British manufacturer, and will, by removing the resources of the people, by organizing the village industries on a sound basis and strengthening them, and by finding new careers for educating educated Indians, create greater contentment and greater peace and greater devotion and loyalty in the country. Any solution of the economic difficulty, however partial, as is evident, is welcome.

"In my opinion the Hon'ble Member's proposal will create a real want and will in the end relieve distress to some extent; but I would submit for the consideration of the Council and the Government that, instead of waiting for the opinions of Local Governments and Local Administrations on a point in favour of which there is at least a solid body of opinion both official and non-official, this Government would be well advised to lay out a reasonable amount of money for the support of the indigenous manufacturing industry in the same way as *Adami* advances are made for the support of the agricultural industry. But this is by the way. And whether Government sees its way to accept this larger expenditure of mine or not, no valid objection could be raised to make a special reference to the country on the whole subject of financial assistance to Indian manufacturers. And that is all that the Hon'ble Member wants the Council to recommend to Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOVERNMENT:—Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been moved by my friend the Hon'ble Bhai Krishnadas Singh but if my friend will permit me to say so, in my humble opinion, his resolution does not go far enough. For the stern fact must be recognized that it is almost impossible for our people to revive their old industries, much less to start new ones, without immediate substantial help from the State. Therefore, Government should, not only request to invite opinions from the Local Administrations as to the desirability of promoting industrial enterprise by loans on the lines of *Adami* advances, but there should be requested to invite the opinions of their subordinate Governments as to the best means of assisting and promoting industrial enterprise, either by loans on the lines suggested or on any other lines that may be found suitable, and having obtained the best opinions, they should be acted upon without the least possible delay.

"Time was when the industries, arts and products of this Division were famous throughout the world. If people across the seas had not heard of Dacca as a city, they had at least heard of her muslin, of her embroidery, of her silver and shell work

and a hundred other wares that she produced. But, alas! the race of our weavers is fast dying away. The *shadoos* or the spinning-wheels are being gradually stifled. The sugar manufactories with which all important villages were studded are gone. The *Mohawags* or the salt manufactories have totally disappeared and the number of brackers in the whole Presidency of Bengal—to mention only the Province of India—can be counted on one's fingers' ends. Even 70 years ago we made our own clothes, spun our own thread, 'sawered our own sugar and sold our own *shadoos*. But now, machinery and foreign-made goods have been the death blow of our indigenous industries as *artifices* turned out have crumbled completely with cheaper foreign-made goods, and that is the real reason why Indian trade is being strangled to death. But, Sir, 'there is a silver lining to every cloud' and the horrors of the war, which we all so much deplore, can yet be a blessing in disguise in more senses than one. While Providence will help us to crush out for ever German militarism the German weaver, Providence can also help us to stimulate our arts and industries if we would only help ourselves, if we would only see mine the opportunity that has been thrown in our way.

'The total import trade of India for the year 1913-14 has been valued at 122 millions, of which Germany and Austria-Hungary are responsible for 11 millions and odd, or a little more than ten per cent. Amongst the chief articles imported from Germany are cotton manufactures, silk manufactures, woollens, dyes, paper and parchment and hardware, and those from Austria-Hungary are sugar, glass and glassware. Now, all these can be made in this country if we had sufficient organization and sufficient capital. To deal a crushing blow to Germany, as it behoves us to do, we should lose no time in utilising the present occasion for the destruction of the Austro-Germanic trade in the East, and this can only be done by developing our indigenous arts and industries and promoting new ones. In doing so, there are certain circumstances which we must keep in mind. How did Germany attain such a foremost share in the commercial world? How did Italy and other Continental countries, including one or two of the Balkan States, renounce their arts and industries? The main reason in the manufacturers of these countries secured certain special advantages not only in the acquisition of technical skill and chemical science, or a modification of both, but also by the aid in money they received from their Governments. It is the same story in Japan. But how we have none of these advantages. We have no capital, we have no skill or expert knowledge; but one thing we have, and that is, positive animosity of Government, and the time is now come when that animosity should take a substantial form. In our course of the renaissance it is a pleasure to testify to the sympathy which Visir Euzelioglu Pasha and Lady Curzon have evinced in our industries and arts. I myself had the pleasure of first introducing them to the Dacca muslin and to the yet wonderful relics of Dacca's ancient arts and industries. Since after the outbreak of the war, the Government of Bengal donated Mr. Ross to make inquiries in this direction, and we are waiting eagerly for his report. But what is needed is capital, what is needed is State aid judiciously given, and hence on the lines of *salvo* advances will certainly be one of the ways in which Government could help us. Otherwise, mere *salvo* advances and official statistics and paper, I am afraid, will not go a long way to bring about the desired end.

'Sir, if we do not seize this golden opportunity, if we do not strike the blow while it is hot, I am afraid another such opportunity will not soon arise. For if Germany and Austria lose their market in India, perhaps Japan and America will occupy their vacillies; and as far as poor India is concerned, it will be all the same to us whether we have German or Japanese *artifices*, barring the only satisfaction that we will be filling the pockets of our friends to the exultation of our foes, a power which, however, will leave us poorer all the more. If, therefore, we must cast German and Austrian goods from amongst us, we must at least have some of the special advantages which made all the Western Nations, as well as Japan, commercially so great.

'The time has therefore come to make a decision, however small. We need not worry ourselves with large concerns which require loans and grants of rupees. Such undertakings, undeniably, are yet beyond our capacity. It is the small industries to begin with which would suit our people best, such as weaving, spinning, sugar manufactures, manufacture of salt, brass or silver metallic articles, and all these can be fostered and a *salvo* advances if capital were forthcoming. A commercially great India, a rich India, would be an immense source of strength to the Empire.

'Sir I have implicit faith in Providence, and implicit faith in the destiny of my country. Let us hope that the time is not distant when, under the sign of Great Britain, India will yet be able to bide her place in the valleys of commerce, and that, when the clouds roll away from the crown of the Empire, she may find herself in a position to influence and that, along with her contribution to the war chest, her own and hundreds of millions of Great Britain would be so trained that she will be able to go forth with her bow bent, to do battle with the foes of our glorious Empire.'

'The Hon'ble Mr. ROSSMAN.—I do not know that the Government will be able to see their way to accept the resolution which has been placed before the Council by me. It is the friend of the resolution from an administrative point of view; it seems one of this resolution. The resolution merely calls for information, for inquiry and report. If the information supports the principle which my friend has advocated in his

appear the matter will be considered and action may be taken. If, on the other hand, the information which is collected by Government does not support that principle, it will not be given effect to. Therefore it seems to me that the resolution is one which ought to concern itself to the acceptance of the Government. Sir, it is very obvious from the speeches which we have heard round this table, very obvious from the utterances of newspapers representing all shades of opinion, Indian and Anglo-Indian, moderate and extreme, that there is a universal feeling that the time has now arrived when the Government should come to the rescue of our vanishing industries and when it should enter the industrial field. The English Government, wedded in the traditions of Free Trade, as my friend has pointed out, has done so. There has been a change, if I may be permitted to say so, in the fiscal policy of the Liberal Government in this matter in view of the war and the exigencies of the war. There is no reason why the Indian Government should not follow suit. I will admit, and gratefully admit, that the attitude of the Government of India in regard to our indigenous industries is sympathetic; I would go a step further and add that the Government has done something to foster and encourage indigenous industries; but, Sir, there is a universal feeling, a strong conviction in the minds of my countrymen, that a great deal more remains to be done. In Bengal we my friend on my left has pointed out Mr. Sanyal has been appointed as a special officer, an admirable selection. Mr. Sanyal has been making inquiries, holding conferences and consultations, and we await his report with interest and expectancy; but, Sir, conferences and consultations, communications and reports, are all good in their way, but what we want is a little realization of action, we want that those conferences should lead to specific practical efforts, which would help forward the development of our indigenous industries. Has anything been done since the outbreak of the war, anything tangible, anything definite, any measure to which my Hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Department could point as showing definite action by the Government for helping forward our indigenous industries? I am afraid the question must be answered in the negative. In Bengal we have a wonderful tale to disclose. I will mention two or three industries within my own province in respect of which Government help was solicited, but in respect of which Government help has not been obtained. My friend over there has referred to the dying glass factories, in different parts of India. We have a glass factory at Sodagur, it is a most promising concern. Mr. Sanyal visited the factory, he encouraged the men working at the factory and the proprietor. But capital was wanted, capital is still wanted; I believe the proprietor applied for capital subject to such guarantee as may be necessary. He has not got it, the banks would not supply the capital. Here we have a complaint to sign, and I lay it before the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Commerce Department. In respect of indigenous industries the banks are very slow to advance capital. I will mention one concrete case, because an owner of fact is worth more than a ton of theory. The Banga-Jamun Cotton Mill, a very large concern with a capital of over 18 lakhs, applied for a loan to the Bank of Bengal, if I am not mistaken. The loan was not given upon the securities that would have more than covered the loan and it was only given when the Directors offered their personal securities. That is not encouraging our indigenous industries. And these banks, for instance, the Bank of Bengal, the Madras Bank and the Bombay Bank, are largely indebted to the State for their financial resources, and yet when a struggling industry comes forward with ample security for the purpose of obtaining a loan, it is refused. I should like to have an explanation from my Hon'ble friend in charge of the Department of this sort of procedure which has characterized the banks supported by the Government.

"Then, Sir, let me take another industry, a much larger in Bengal. It is a promising industry; I cannot say it is prosperous. It wanted some Government help; it applied to the Government to afford facilities for the supply of wood. There is plenty of wood in the Narayana Hills. A lot of correspondence followed. What is the result? Nil. I intended of the proprietor the other day. He said the correspondence has ended in nothing."

"Take again another promising project which was brought forward by a friend of mine, Raja Ashoka Chandra Bhatt, in which he formulated a scheme for the establishment of a paper factory in the Jessore District. Jessore is a great district for growing cane. The project was in lakhs of rupees. The proposition was submitted to the Government. It had the honor of submitting R.L. The project wanted that the Government should afford him facilities in respect of land whereas sugarcane might be grown. He also wanted Government to offer him facilities in respect of capital. I believe nothing was done in this application. Here are instances in which, although Government was approached with a view to financial and other kinds of help in regard to industries, no such help was forthcoming. I think, Sir, the time has come when an absolute change of policy in this direction is required. Public opinion wants it. We have heard strong opinions expressed by non-official Members in this Council Chamber before, and the Newspapers express the same feeling. In view of all these circumstances, in view of our warlike industries, in view of our growing poverty it is the supreme duty of the Government, I venture to say with all the emphasis that I can command, to inaugurate a new policy with regard to our indigenous industries, to help them by active participation by giving them more and offering them other facilities. Sir, we hear a lot about the question of sugar, and offering them other facilities, the tale of desultory is repeated from day to day. I hold that the "Laws are facilities, the tale of desultory is not political, but commercial. Because the industrial and

which 11 looks out of the 17 is the manufacture of which it is possible that local industry might be successful. The glass factory in Madras, I may say, was at one time a going concern. It had been started, and the Director has merely taken up the work in order, by expert assistance, to show that work in the above direction is possible. Then again there is soap, which is a minor article, but is very important; because it is connected with the oil-refining and oil-processing experiments which are going on. Oil-processing is extremely important, because it refers to ground-nut oil entirely at the present moment, and there is a large area under ground-nut in the Madras Presidency. The total exports of ground-nut from Madras amount during the year to about 225,000 tons, and practically the whole of this goes in the form of seed to Mysore, where it is converted into oil. What is being done now at Madras by this special work is to try and demonstrate that oil can be expressed on a commercial scale in this country, and we shall be able possibly to start an oil-processing business here for export. The Madras Government have effected our job of experts for this oil-processing business, and they say that it is 'for the further investigation of the possibilities of extracting oil on a wholesale basis in this country, both for the purpose of supplying the local market and also with a view to testing whether the export of oil can be undertaken with any chance of financial success.'

"Well, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Secretary Nath George has said that what was asked for was a little medicine of science, and I think the statement of this two kinds of experts for several industries certainly shows that a small medicine of science has been taken in the Presidency in which I have the honour to belong. In addition to this the Madras Government has been in correspondence with the Secretary of State, as regards the trade in ground-nut, oil, and seed-nut with a view to find new markets for these products. The Board of Trade and the American Consul were addressed in regard to the finding of markets in England and America, and an correspondence of these communications, I can tell that three firms in England have already been put into communication with some firms out here.

"Then again there was recently an informal conference in Madras for the purpose of bringing the heads of the Agricultural and Industrial Departments into close touch with the leading growers and dealers in commercial crops. The Hon'ble Member was good enough to say that in this matter he hoped that we should follow the example of Madras, and it is necessary for me to make way to disclose his mind as to advances for industries, because in Madras these advances are not given for industries pure and simple. Advances are given as the Council knows, under two Acts which deal entirely with agricultural improvement, and I think that the great of loans to industries is distinctly foreign to the spirit of India, which deals with agricultural objects. The term agricultural improvement is a elastic one and has been held to include such purposes as the erection of a system of for dealing with raw agricultural produce and of co-operations for saving water, and many for experiments in boring to find if water is available. But the two Acts which govern these loans presuppose that the money is to be devoted to agricultural objects, for the improvement of land, and although money has been advanced in Madras to some considerable extent for these machines for dealing with raw agricultural produce and also for pumps and for boring machines, no money has been given, so far as all have been given, for industries pure and simple.

"It may interest the Council to know that there was a discussion in the Madras Council on practically the same lines in the month of November last, and His Excellency the Governor summed up the position in the following words.—'The said: "I do not believe that there is any difference upon this whole question, but I think there is some confusion between crops which are tempting, if not profitable, during the abnormal conditions of war, and, on the other hand, the normal development of the Department of Industries, which we all wish to see'. The three aspects of the question were pointed out, the first, the making of a special provision for any special emergency or any special distress. Under that head I might put the experiments and special work which are now being done for oil-processing and oil-refinement in Madras. There is undoubtedly a chance of special distress in regard to this immense crop of ground-nut, which is coming on the market, and for which there is no outlet owing to the suspension of shipments. The second aspect of the question is to utilize the war for the capture of the 'warmer' trade or for the capture of trade which has been suspended owing to the want of ships. Under this head I think we may class the special work which is being done on the glass factory, the pencil factory and for the soap work. And the third idea is the permanent development of the Department of Industries. As regards that, I submit that the consideration of the Department of Industries is hardly relevant to the present debate. I think, Sir, that we must all be in sympathy with the Hon'ble Member in desiring in every way to encourage industries in this country, and it has been my endeavour to show that the Government of Madras has already given practical expression to that sympathy by the methods which have been already adopted."

The Hon'ble Sir Isaac B. Bhatnagar:—"Mr. President, I welcome the resolution which the Hon'ble Member has brought forward, especially for this reason that it has brought prominently to the notice of Government how keen the Indian feeling universally is in the matter of the growth and development of industries in India. It is not my intention to deal at any length with the subject-matter that is under consideration at present, because I have given notice of a resolution which embraces the entire question, and, as it is coming up for discussion shortly, I would rather reserve my observations for that occasion."

"I will therefore confine myself to only a few remarks on the issues that are before the Council today. The resolution deals with the question of making advances to industrial enterprises on the basis of patent loans, and the object with which it has been brought forward appears to be the peculiar circumstances prevailing at present in consequence of the war.

"Dealing first with the question of patent advances, it appears to me that unless Government are prepared to support the Indian sentiment of widespread progress and development in industrial concerns, this small measure, however laudatorial it might prove in a limited sphere of usefulness, will not satisfy the demands of the people of India. The present suggestion has been put forward on the basis of the action which the British Government has taken in the matter of promoting the synthetic dye industry. This is a new industry which has become necessary in consequence of the dislocation of trade conditions due to the war and Government have offered to contribute half the capital as a loan. The Hon'ble Member has adopted the same principle and wants money to be advanced to Indian industries on the same basis by Government. Patent advances, or loans of any kind to be made by Government or private parties, presuppose a substantial margin as security for the due recovery of the loans with interest. Patent loans are given to agriculturalists for agricultural improvements including the sinking of wells, the purchase of cattle and various other things, on the security of land owned by the debtor. These advances carry interest, I think, at 6 or 6½ per cent, and the principal is recoverable in instalments extending over a sufficiently long period. On the debtor failing to pay interest or the instalments of principal, legal power vests in Government to proceed to disburse and to recover the money by the sale of the land irrespective of any reference to the Courts. I should like to know what will be the effect of loans to industrial concerns on the State of India. It appears to me problematical whether sufficient capital will be forthcoming from the investing public to provide the margin between the amount which Government will lend and the amount which is actually required for a given enterprise. The investing public will necessarily take into consideration the contingency that the success of the enterprise may be lost entirely if the industry proves unsuccessful and Government would thereby have to recover their advances.

"The present proposal to Government to advance money to start the business of lending money on the mortgage of industrial concerns with more stringent powers of recovery of interest and principal than are possessed by ordinary mortgagees who advance money on such security. I am putting this out merely to show that the question is of such widespread importance that it ought to be tackled as a whole and not in this piecemeal manner. If the Council so desires, I will have no objection to the resolution being passed, as it merely tends to accentuate the views of Local Governments and Administrations.

"Having dealt with the question of loans to industries on the basis of patent and their probable effect, I will say a few words in regard to the other point, namely, the providing of advances due to the war. Now I will ask Hon'ble Members to remember that you may do a great deal at present to foster industries in India, consequent upon the dislocation of imports from foreign countries and for want of adequate stocks from neutral and allied countries; and that there may be no immediate prospect of success to certain new industries. But I want this Council to realize what will happen immediately after the war is over. Then all these countries will be free to compete with the newly started industries. If they competed with India and Indian industries on the principles of fair trade, I would have very little objection; but we know that they will compete with these new industries by giving bounties, by subsidizing steadily expenses to carry their manufactured goods at less than commercial rates of freight, thus other important concerns will also be given till the joints of free trade which is happened upon India by England leads to the failure of these new industries. Once these new industries have failed in competition with subsidized and bounty-fed imports from foreign countries, and we are obliged to abandon the manufacture of the articles, prices will rise, foreign industries will prosper at our expense and the people will have to pay higher rates. Your industries will have been killed in the meantime—killed, 'not in fair competition'; killed, not on fair trade principles, but killed on principles of subsidization, on principles of bounties and bounties. When therefore this Council is discussing the question, it is necessary that the political aspect of it should be clearly realized. The line discussed in consulting Provincial Governments and Administrations will be about a year. Considerable time must also elapse before the necessary capital is obtained, the required machinery is ordered and then shipped and is received in India under normal conditions, the selection of the site and the erection of the new factories. It therefore follows that it will take about two or three years before these new industries concern are ready to produce manufactured goods. By that time there can hardly be any doubt that the stiff competition which has been operating against the success of Indian industries in the past, will be revived, and then, what will become of these new ventures? Is it under these conditions that you expect capital to come forward? We have heard a great deal, Mr. President, about capital being shy in India—not that we have not got fairly sufficient capital for the construction of the required industrial development in India, but that it is the shy of investments in new industries, which are untried successful in consequence of the stiff competition which India has to meet with. People have in the past hurried their money and once Government and the local public bodies actually don't pay loans at comparatively low rates of interest. My Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister informed us last year 19

his Budget speech that he was raising the maximum of the amount which can be deposited in Post Office Savings Banks, and that he regarded as a result thereof considerably increased deposits. What does that show? That there is capital seeking sound investment. It may be that India being a poor country has not got sufficient amount of capital for the full industrial development which we desire; but that there is enough capital for the needs of the immediate future there can be no doubt. The only thing is that people do not find sufficient scope for the investment of that capital in industries which have a fair chance of success. I am confident that there would be not only a fair but a good chance of success for new industries if India was allowed to work on principles of fair trade.

"Let us now consider the position of the new enterprise in England—the production of synthetic dye. I was very much surprised that England, which is the only country in the world that is a genuine workshop of the science of this science, that England has come forward now to encourage a new industry by giving loans and other assistance. It is interesting to examine how the offer of such help has been received by the English people. England is one of the richest countries in the world, and the English people cannot be in want of any State aid so far as capital is concerned for the purpose of developing promising industries. They have therefore not been much successful with this offer. The prevailing sentiment in connection with this offer is reported on good authority to be as follows:—'It is all very well for Government to come forward with this loan of 50 millions against a capital of 20 millions; but what will happen after the war when Germany begins to manufacture synthetic dye and with the help of subsidies and bonuses competes with us in English markets; England being committed to free trade, where will this industry be?' But what is most gratifying to those of us who have strongly advocated the principle of protection in India, is that people in England itself now demand that instead of giving them this capital Government ought to provide protection against imports of German made synthetic dye into England for a period of 10, 20 or 25 years by the imposition of protective tariffs.

"It is this new aspect, this new spirit, that has arisen in England which forms the basis of our hope for the future development of Indian industries. India wants protection for its industries during their infancy and I am more than hopeful that we will get it. After all what we desire is not measures merely to meet a temporary contingency, such as that created by the war, but permanent measures of far-reaching importance which will ensure the growth and development of industries in India, making it one of the foremost manufacturing countries in the world. That, Sir, is the Indian tradition which we propose to promulgate vigorously in the name of Government.

"I was very pleased to hear the reply which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Carr gave to the criticism of my friend Mr. Srinivasan Bhatia, and I was particularly pleased at one part of it. I quite recognise that the Government of India and the Local Governments are anxious, within the powers that are conceded to them, to do their best to promote Indian industries. I am glad that in this matter the views of the Government in India and those of the Indian public largely coincide. But there are certain limitations imposed upon them beyond which the Government of India cannot go, and I know that though they fully sympathise with us, they are powerless to go far enough. I readily recognise that they are trying to do what little they can within the limitations imposed upon them from higher quarters. It appears that the utmost they have been able to do so far, according to Mr. Carr, is that they have given their advice and that they have furnished information. They have also arranged some demonstrations. We are very thankful for what they have done, but advice and information is one thing. What we want is tangible and substantial help and assistance in the efforts which the country is making for the promotion of industries in India. That is what we want. These demonstrations are good in their way, but what is the value of these demonstrations, what is the value of reviving the glass industry which was once killed by foreign competition? Now that the war has brought about certain temporary contingencies, you can revive the glass industry, but immediately the war is over—and the war is not going to last for ever—these contingencies which once did so well against the materials in competition with the local made glass, and will again kill the industry. What is then the gain? I wish therefore to press on the attention of Government that when the whole question comes up again for the consideration of this Council as my resolution, the Government of India will extend to us their whole-hearted support in fighting for the industrial regeneration of this country against all the obstacles which stand in our way and to give us that substantial, powerful and sincere help which they, as representatives of the community of India, are bound to tender to us."

The Hon'ble Sir Srinivasan Bhatia:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Member would appear to have made out a strong case for the investigation of the need, the scope and the limits of financial help to Indian industry, and I do not think that Government will stand to lose anything by accepting the resolution. On the other hand, regular political considerations would justify the course. There can be no doubt a strong feeling exists in the country that the Government should do more for our industrial development than it is at present doing, and that this development is a large measure depends upon the fiscal and economic policy of the Government, to my Hon'ble friend, Sir Herschel Zolotarev, has observed; because unless the new industries are protected, they can never thrive at their start. For example, when the Minister in charge of Commerce visited the Indian

marketing areas of these manufactures by giving expert advice to manufacturers, in some cases even by demonstrating the successful working of the industries. I am afraid the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Havelock is not right when he said these demonstrations are no good. The development of the Madras chrome-tanning and chinensis industries is due to Government department demonstrations.

"It is doubt, lack of capital is the general complaint and that the offer of financial help from Government will go a great way to induce industrial enterprise in the country. At any rate, in the case of small industries financial aid on the principle of loans is a desideratum. Sir, it may be said that it is the co-operative societies that must come to the help of the village artisans and rural manufacturers. For my part I have great faith in the future of the co-operative movement; but the movement, as has been rightly observed by Sir Gangadhar Chintamani, is still in its infancy. In many places co-operative societies do not exist. We cannot therefore always depend upon co-operative societies for the required help. Whenever co-operative societies exist, capable of rendering financial help to the artisans and small manufacturers, Government may take advantage of their existence and place to their credit *readily* large sums for advancing to manufacturers the required money at a moderate rate of interest. Where, however, such societies do not exist we expect Government to initiate a policy of direct financial assistance. A great deal can be done in that way.

"Sir, as the Hon'ble Mr. Carr has remarked, our Presidency has been hard hit by the war in respect of her trade in oil-seeds. We had a large export trade in ground-seeds which were in great demand for the continental oil mills of Europe. The war has depressed us of this trade and seeds are rotting in the land. The best course to relieve the distress of the producer would be to start mills at once for the expression of oil which may be utilized in the manufacture of soap, varnish, etc., while the cake may be used as cattle food and field manure. But lack of capital, and undoubtedly of enterprise also, stand in the way. If along with advice the village manufacturers get from Government factory loans too, they will certainly go in for the installation of efficient oil-presses, which alone will enable them to successfully carry on the oil-pressing industry.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Havelock has pointed out the importance of the policy of protection. Is not the grant of robust loans to manufacturers at a cheap rate of interest a sort of protection?

"He has also warned us against protected foreign competition after the war. In the case of the oil industry if we have efficient oil mills it would not be possible for Germans or any other foreigners to compete with us, even after the war is over. We produce the oil-seeds. We can express the oil out of the seeds and make our soap while we utilize the cake as cattle food and manure. Whereas Germans or other foreigners would have to import seeds from abroad and manufacture oil from out of the imported seeds. Thus there is no fear of foreign competition in the case of the oil industry. There are also other indigenous industries where the movement will, in spite of protected foreign competition, give us good returns. But where is the money for the investment? Borrowing from Indian money-lenders is ruinous. They often take advantage of circumstances and charge exorbitant rates of interest. Factory loans for manufacturers are therefore necessary. These loans require the question of security for the loans. Plans for the purchase of which loans are required, is itself the security, the depreciation in its value being small; against the additional security of buildings, lands, etc.

"Sir, with these observations, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble MATHURAI HANU SIVIA, of Nellore:—"Sir, I have much pleasure in associating myself with the resolution that has been moved by my Hon'ble friend, Raja Raghupathi Singh. There is no doubt that local industries are fast dying out. In my own district of Mervelur I know at one time paper, leavy and silk industries were flourishing, but now, these things are fast decaying. This question is a very important and difficult one. I am afraid there is the way of taking advance will not be of great help to the industries. And of course they may help small industries as has been suggested by my hon'ble friend on my right. I agree with my Hon'ble friend Sir Harcourt Havelock that unless new industries are supported by Government help or are protected at least for some time, they will be killed. It is also true that there is no lack of capital in this country, because we find that there are persons who can advance millions and millions; but the difficulty is that no person is prepared to help the new enterprises for fear of their being failures, and the reason of these failures is that Indians produce goods cannot compete with foreign articles. However, for the present, we are concerned with the resolution which is brought before this Council. My friend only asks that Local Governments may be consulted as to the desirability of granting loans on the lines of factory advances. I do not find there is anything objectionable in it. Local Governments might be consulted and their reports may be considered on their merits. Undoubtedly, owing to the war, there has been a new field to start some industries, but a question may arise how these industries could flourish by co-operation in the way of relief advances; but this is a matter which cannot be dealt with unless the Local Governments are consulted; and when their opinions are received, the Government of India will be able to judge how to proceed in this matter. I hope that the resolution which has been moved by my hon'ble friend will commend itself to this Council and to the Government."

The Hon'ble RAJA ANN JAYAN:—"Sir, for resolution as ably moved by the Hon'ble Raja Raghupathi, in an assembly and so reasonable that it requires no lengthy arguments to recommend it to the Government.

" Indeed, I think my friend might have been safely more confident if he had directly asked the Imperial Government for the help instead of asking for the opinion of the local Governments.

" At this stage of our history, I believe every one would admit that there has been that the Government should help the struggling industries of this country by granting money to such extent and by giving other help through experts specially appointed for this purpose. It is no doubt true that, while India was being regularly, and even peacefully, absorbed by most of the continental States of Europe, England had long been almost, and it was left for private enterprise to develop the industries of the country.

" Although the wisdom of even that policy might be doubted, but still England did not suffer nearly for the wealth of the State, for after all England has had for a century the highest skill and the largest capital in the world, and it could meet the market of the world wherever even though every State aided their industries by handsome subsidies.

" But while this was the case of numberless nations and empires, as in India, would have to admit the truth of the time-honoured dictum, ' out of evil cometh good ' of the dismemberment of India and the Secretary of State were pleased to take up especially the question of the industrial development of India. If this desired result were achieved, not only extensive areas of livelihood would be afforded to the millions of this country, but in time of need any amount of manufactured goods that England might need for itself or for others, would be forthcoming. The appalling misery of our people and the dismemberment upon the course of the economy would be materially lessened, for a purely agricultural content like India is apt to be reduced by bad rains from a state of thriving prosperity to that of the worst poverty and misery. For countries situated as India is, even the most orthodox economists would recommend some State aid, and even State gratuity. Of course the distribution of money should be judiciously effected by means of a provincial board of official and non-official members. And that would save later on. What the Government has to do now is to remove such artificial barriers as are put with in India on account of lack of capital and lack of expert knowledge, so as most of our industries having been ruined by competition with machinery of the West.

" It is a matter of great pleasure that the Secretary of State in the House of Commons and the Viceroy in the last meeting of this Council have announced the intention of the Government to give pecuniary assistance for the development of the industries of this country. Before I conclude I would respectfully ask the Government to initiate this suggested scheme as soon as ever is practicable so that we in India may make some modest start before some Continental Powers are in a position to beat us by their superior machinery and beautiful manufactures. In India the sugar, the indigo, the cotton, the iron and the pure industries can be developed to an extent yet undreamed of.

" For these reasons, I support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. CANNAN,—" Sir, the subject which the Hon'ble Member has brought before Council to-day is one which has aroused very general interest in many quarters in India. It has already been raised in at least one Provincial Council, and has received much attention in the press and in commercial circles. It is very desirable that this should be so, since in a great war like this no factor which can be turned to our advantage in the smallest degree should be neglected, whether in the sphere of military operations or of trade. The effect of war on such an immense scale as we are experiencing to-day, is generally adverse to commerce. It involves an enormous destruction of wealth, and consequently an unprecedented degree of uncertainty as to the value of the ordinary titles to wealth—of stocks and shares and other securities on which is ordinary times funds can be raised for industrial purposes. It causes an enormous dissipation in consuming power and in the demand for commodities. Hence, with the exception of certain food-stuffs and of munitions and materials of war, it has tended generally to cause low prices and to depress industries. We have seen the operation of these influences in the diminished volume of India's export trade, Germany and Austria are both large customers of ours, and the cessation of all trade with them, together with the general depression of business on the continent of Europe, has injuriously affected the demand for Indian produce. On the other hand, the same causes have given to Indian manufacturing industries the opportunity, which is the subject of the discussion to-day. If these countries are no longer take our goods, they can also no longer send us theirs. There is a gap to be filled, and it is very natural that those who are interested in the development of Indian industries, are asking themselves whether Indian manufacturers might not seize this opportunity and embark on the manufacture of articles which have hitherto been imported from the countries with which we are at war. The possibility of this in days such as these has a special attraction about it. Commerce and traffic have not a few characteristics in common. The enterprising trader is constantly invading a rival's territory; being repulsed from here to time and again returning in the charge; sometimes achieving defeat, at others rushing on to victory; and this spirit of aggressive takes on an additional zest to-day if the rival is a German or an Austrian enemy. This impulse in its larger aspect being going to compensate in part for the losses due to those closed by the war. In all such a moment of opportunity is the season by which any such efforts may be given the I welcome therefore the discussion which has taken place to-day, both because it has enabled us to obtain the views of Hon'ble Members in this Council, many of whom have close personal knowledge of the possibilities of Indian industry, and because it explains

Government to explain the point of view from which they have looked upon the question and the policy which they have followed in regard to it; and in view of some remarks that have been made, I am very glad to have that opportunity.

"I am sure the Hon'ble Member who moved this resolution will wish that the suggestion which he has put before Council should be regarded as a business proposition and answered accordingly on its commercial and financial merits. Now from this standpoint there are two main difficulties in the way of enterprise being taken at the present situation to secure on a large scale the extension of Indian industry; and it would be hardly to minimize their importance or to refuse to look them in the face. The first of these is that industries cannot be developed without capital, and that capital is particularly difficult to obtain for each purpose during a war; and the second is the importance of the war conditions out of which the present opportunity arises. As to the first, the Hon'ble Member who moved this resolution is, I think, conscious of this difficulty, since he has proposed that Government, the universal provider, should furnish the necessary funds on the basis of interest allowances. In other words, he has assumed, I gather, that money will not be forthcoming from the ordinary sources from which a commercial enterprise is financed. In making this assumption I think there can be little doubt but that he is right. Indian capital, always shy of industrial ventures, has shown itself particularly so since the financial troubles of last year and naturally has been still further discouraged by the war. Mr. Parashuramdas Thakurdas, the Chairman of the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, dealt with this point in an interesting speech which he delivered recently at the annual general meeting of the Chamber. He referred to the possibility of Indian capital venturing into fields of new enterprise during the war, but expressed the view that owing to the financial depression which had been felt in the Indian commercial community since the disturbances in credit maintaining in the Bank failures of last cold weather, the prospects of Indian capital coming forth for such purposes were the reverse of hopeful. There is every evidence that this is the case. But when the Hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution proposes that in the absence of private enterprise Government should provide the necessary capital for these ventures, he has overlooked the fact that just as it is difficult for private persons and private concerns to raise capital during a great war, so it is difficult for Government; and Government suffers under the further disability that a war not merely affects its sources of revenue, but also imposes upon it unusual demands for expenditure. It is not for me to anticipate the statement which my Hon'ble Colleagues the Finance Minister will lay before Council in a few days of Government's financial position and of the obligations resting upon us; but I am sure Council will readily appreciate that it would be impossible for me to press upon him at such a juncture that he should permit large sums of Government money to be locked up in industrial undertakings. Whatever their eventual success might be, they are bound to be unproductive and speculative at the start. The type of assistance which the Hon'ble Member of this resolution has suggested is indeed from the nature of things loans, as some other members have pointed out, in that they rest on certain security, the security of the loan. It is a security on which Government can always reckon. But the position is very different in regard to such things as manufacturing plant and industrial good-will. The Hon'ble Sir Dinkins Dalhousie called particular attention to that. I can cite him on my side as that point and also on another point, namely the importance of the present situation with which I shall deal presently. Government do, as a matter of fact, provide a not inconsiderable amount of financial assistance to industries and to agriculture. The question whether they should do more is an important one, one which needs no doubt much to be asked, but it is not one I think which we should discuss to-day. As the Hon'ble Sir Dinkins has announced, he has a resolution in the paper dealing with the more general question; and what I would wish Council to do to-day is to concentrate rather on the special question of whether it would be wise for Government to lock up money at present moment, and in the financial conditions of the war in industrial enterprises such as the Hon'ble Member's resolution contemplates.

"Then there is the second difficulty to which I referred just now,—and this also I am inclined to think was in the Hon'ble Member's mind when he suggested that Government rather than private enterprise should provide the necessary loans for these undertakings,—namely, that no one can say how long the war, and the economic situation arising out of the war is likely to last. On every other ground we must hope and pray that the end may come as soon as possible, but from the point of view of the question we are discussing to-day, the uncertainty of the duration can scarcely fail to be a discouragement to those who might otherwise be ready to risk their money in new industrial ventures in India on the strength of the creation of German and Austrian competition. Such persons probably fear that there may be rapid economic recovery in Germany and Austria when the war is at an end, followed by a revival of their export trade in manufactured articles, with the result that the new industries which had been started to produce these articles would be exposed again to severe competition from Europe. In these circumstances private capital is not obviously shy of coming forward, but just as private capital is shy, so Government also must be careful. The same considerations must be a deterrent to the State. We are the trustees for the taxpayers and we too must look forward to the situation which might arise after the war, and to the liability which might fall upon us if we were pressed to put up more and more money in support of such industries against their foreign competitors. I have received strong support on this aspect of the case from the Hon'ble Sir Dinkins Dalhousie in the speech to which we listened

just now. We also drew from it certain inferences into which I do not propose to follow him. We must remember that we have decided to avoid, as far as possible, the discussion of all matters likely to excite political controversy during the civil war, and I fear imagine no subject which is more likely to stir up political controversy than the question of the civil merits of free trade and protection. I should have been cited on the other side

[illegible]

"While in these considerations which I have set before Council I have been con-
firmed—and I trust Hon'ble Members will believe were unwillingly—near across sea-

glass, linoleum and an oil-pressing—this latter to meet the economic difficulty caused by the falling off in demand for oil-seeds on the Continent. In the United Provinces and in other Provinces similar assistance has been given. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahmatulla asked: "What is the use of these circumstances?" I put it to Council, surely if you can show by the actual working of an industry that an industry can be worked at a profit, then the State has gone as far as it can reasonably be expected to go. If you can show that a thing can be worked at a profit, it should not be very difficult for private enterprise to step in and take advantage of the knowledge it has thus acquired. The Government of India also have not been neglectful of the aspect of the war to which I have just referred in connection with Madras, namely, the question of how the markets for our exported produce which have been lost through it, can be made good. This is an extremely difficult matter, and from the nature of the case is one in which the possible scope for Government interference is limited. What we have done is to appoint an Indian Trade Commissioner in London to work in close touch with the British Board of Trade. His special duty is to endeavour to place our British manufactures among those new products which have hitherto found markets in Germany and Austria and in other parts of Europe where manufactures were now in absolute crisis owing to the war. For this purpose we have selected a particularly able officer, Mr. Gubbey, the Collector of Customs in Bombay, who is thoroughly conversant with Indian commerce and industry. It is too early yet to say what results can be obtained and the post must for the present be regarded as an experiment.

"I have already explained that in our present financial circumstances Government cannot contemplate a policy of locking up large sums in the fulfilment of industrial enterprises. At the same time we have given very full consideration to the question of whether—and if so, in what form—we could help trade in the special circumstances of the war, and we took the opportunity of discussing the matter with financial and commercial opinion in connection with the question of whether any special support was required for the cotton trade last autumn. The conclusion we came to was that Government could most usefully intervene in the direction of making good to some extent the withdrawal of credit and the withdrawal of financial facilities by which trade in general is hampered during a war. In pursuance of this policy, the Finance Department commenced at the beginning of the year, as Hon'ble Member will remember, that Government were prepared to make loans to the Presidency Banks to a reasonable extent for the general conduct of trade, and in order to secure funds for this purpose, so far other arrangements which may arise, Government have taken steps to obtain funds from the Paper Currency Reserve up to £4 millions for loans to Presidency Banks. By this means Government hope to have remedied the apprehension of any ultimate shortage of banking funds, since we are thus enabling the Presidency Banks to make re-advances, if necessary, to other banks, who in their turn will be in a position to finance industry more freely than would have been otherwise possible. Banking facilities are the life-blood of the body economic and our aim has been to stimulate the flow through its veins. We are in effect by these measures strengthening the whole industrial and financial system of the country, and I would put it to Council that this is a more practical measure in a critical period such as that through which we are now passing, than if we were to lock up large sums in undertakings which might or might not succeed, but which could not, in any case, be repatriated for a long time to come. The Hon'ble Mr. Durrani in connection with this part of the subject attacked the Banks for refusing to lend sums to various businesses which he cited; but he must remember that the Banks may have good reasons for such refusal. It does not follow, as he seemed inclined to suggest, that they are bad policies."

The Hon'ble Mr. BASTUR— "I did not suggest bad faith at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKR— "I did not say bad faith, I said bad policies. If there were cases where good security had been offered, and where in his opinion, Banks were giving unreasonable rates of interest or refused to lend altogether, Government will be very glad to look into the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. BASTUR— "May I intervene for a moment? What I wanted to suggest was that in the case of Indian concerns these Banks were timid and shy in making advances upon security. That was the main inference that I wanted to draw."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKR— "In any case, Sir, we have no evidence of such cases having occurred; but if the Hon'ble Member cares to supply me with details, I shall be very glad to look into the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. BASTUR— "Certainly, I will."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKR— "I hope I have said sufficient to show that while Government cannot for the reasons given agree to the precise proposals just favoured by the Hon'ble Muz, they are fully in sympathy with the object, which he has in view and trade. I was very loath to reject a resolution when, as in this case, it is obviously clear that Government and the supporters of the Resolution are in no larger an extent at one to modify the wording of the motion so that it might become a general recommendation in favour of Government assistance, in view of the present situation, to afford such price in India, I should be very glad to accept it."

The Hon'ble Raja Kuttanaray Bhowmik:—“ Sir, I have had my resolution on the subject received by the Government. In the course of his reply the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk has accepted the resolution as it stands, but he expresses his opinion on behalf of the Government if it be put to a vote suggests it. That the Council recommends that in the promotion of imports from hostile countries, Government co-operation as may be practicable in the present I gladly and gratefully accept the suggestion, and moved by me, and to substitute the resolution as follows I tender my grateful thanks.”

The following resolution was then put and was adopted:—
That this Council recommends that in the promotion of imports from hostile countries, Government co-operation as may be practicable in the present be adopted.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 2nd April.

DEMY,
The 26th March 1935.

Secy to the C. of A.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in the answer to Question 1.)

Statement showing approximately the number of British subject subjects in the various Colonies.

Trinidad	147,400	Cape Colony	8,698
British Guiana	122,399	Natal	133,781
Jamaica	47,000	Transvaal	100,746
Fiji	46,120	Orange Free State	100
Swaziland	58,216	Southern Rhodesia	Figures not available.
Bechuanaland	8,418	Australia	Do.
Madagascar	227,862	New Zealand	Do.
Federated Malay States	148,146	Canada	2,500 or 4,500 (the number is uncertain)
British Somaliland	Figures not available.		

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in the answer to question.)

List of Hindu and Mohammedan temples.

Serial number	Name of temple	Name of person	Where situated	Number of houses in each village	
				Hindu	Muslim
1	Hindu (Hindu) Temple	Maharaj	Chandpur	42	14
2	P. T. Chaudhary	Do.	Do.	141	14
3	Hindu (Hindu) Temple	Do.	Do.	14	14
4	Mohammedan Temple	Do.	Do.	14	14
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
6	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
7	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
8	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
9	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
10	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
15	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
17	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
19	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14
20	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	14

List of Books and Manuscripts—cont.

Serial No.	Name of copyings.	Place of purchase.	Where stored.	Number of leaves in each vol. or in.	
				Paps.	Qibs.
1.	Hadis Copyings	Fez	Manuscript	82	1
2.	Hadis Copyings	Do.	Manuscript	71	1
3.	Hadis Copyings	Do.	Manuscript	31	1
4.	Hadis Copyings	Do.	Manuscript	31	1
5.	Hadis Copyings	Do.	Manuscript	31	1
6.	Hadis Copyings	Do.	Manuscript	31	1
7.	Hadis Copyings	Do.	Manuscript	31	1
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(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 2nd March 1915.

李海林

His Excellency Isaac Harrison, of Freetown, P.O., O.E.S., A.M.S., S.W.S.,
O.M.S., O.M.F., F.M., Vineyard and Seamen's Friend, printing,
and 45 Members, of whom 27 were A. & G. W. Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The New York State Bar Association asked —

3. " (a) Will the Government briefly issue a list specifying the regimental members assigned to these Indian soldiers in France and Belgium who are reported to be missing, if so, and, (b) has been submitted by Government in India up to date?

11. (b) Will the Government kindly state whether the existing regulations for the grant of pension to widows and children of Indian soldiers killed in the battlefield apply also in the case of those soldiers who are reported to be missing?

(c) If the answer to (b) is the negative, will the Government kindly state whether any proposals have been taken into consideration to make some provision for the maintenance of facilities at such Indian stations?

“(c) If the answer to the affirmative, will the Government kindly state whether the date from which the 400-r is required tanning or any other date will be taken into consideration for the purpose of fixing the maintenance in question?”

"(c) Will the Government also readily state if these new way provisions for the good of the country are in fact, within measure for total disregard?"

(f) Will the Government also kindly state what is the maximum and minimum discharge pension allowed to Indian soldiers?

11a Excellent to Outstanding in Outer region, =

²² (c) Kind of *Hydrox* solids in regard to be placing are not to dispute the concentration to the literature concerned. In view of the inability to change in aspects I do not consider it desirable to publish the list suggested by the *Handbook of Inorganic Chemistry*.

[illegible]

(c) An Indian soldier who is totally disabled receives special provision. The amount varies according to the rank of the personnel. Government does not provide an additional pension for his family during the lifetime of the pensioner himself.

² $\ell(f)$. The maximum and minimum development problems are—

f) The maximum and minimum desirable percentages are—				
For an Indian officer .. .. .	..	..	..	Maximum .. 10 per cent.
				Minimum .. 20 ..
For a staff .. .. .	..	..	..	Maximum .. 15 ..
				Minimum .. 5 ..

The HON. MR. GARDNER: CHAIRMAN asked for—

3. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article regarding use of poison at present in India in the *Strawson* of 1916 February 1916? Do Government propose to take any steps in the matter of such case?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaudhary replied:—

answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

¹¹ As regards the second part, I would enter the *Himmelsdrüsen* Member to the press conference of the 26th February, a copy of which has been laid on the table."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1915-16

INTRODUCTION.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON TRADE AND FINANCE.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MONTAGU:—My Lord, I am to present the Financial Statement for 1915-16. Our procedure will be the same as on previous occasions; that is, there will be no debate today, but from the 5th March onwards time will be allotted for the discussion and discussion of the budget proposals. The figures in the Financial Statement will therefore undergo such amendments as may be required by our later information or suggested by the discussion in Council. The budget in its final form will be presented on the 22nd March, the usual closing debate taking place on the 23rd.

"2. Since I last addressed the Council on financial matters, India has been, and is still, passing through a crisis which has subjected her financial and economic system to a supreme test. It is true that, save for some vivid but happily transient experiences in the substance, she has not felt the direct impact of war. But she has not been able to escape the consequences of that economic solidarity which binds her closely to the outside world. All her recent development has been as born of cherished tradition. Her currency system connects her with the money markets of London and the world. She relies for internal development largely upon borrowings in London. Her prosperity is increasingly bound up from year to year with her rapidly growing foreign trade. Her internal financial arrangements, and above all her system of credit, in many respects follow Western models. Finally she is a part of a mighty Empire which is one of the foremost belligerents in this general war. It is inevitable therefore that India should feel the effects of the war from top to bottom of her economic system; they are written large over the Statement which I have to present to the Council today, and are affecting still more deeply the trade and production of the entire country. From the general financial and economic point of view—both to those of us who have studied the working of our fiscal system from the inside, and to Honourable Members here who represent India's agricultural and industrial activities of every kind—the history of the last few months is thus a matter of compelling interest; and I feel that the Council will have to use in the first place for some account of this period of crisis. I propose, then, at the outset to bring together some of the main financial incidents of the last seven months, to connect how we have got through this difficult period, and then to take up the details of those facts regarding our revenue and expenditure which in normal conditions it is the first object of this Statement to present.

"3. Before doing this, however, I must premise that, as the Council is at here a stipulated, the task of preparing revised estimates of our financial position at the end of 1914-15 and a budget for the coming year has been one of very special difficulty. Ordinarily we have a large mass of data of past years to go upon; and, although budgeting must always be to a certain extent what one may term scientific guess-work, we have nearly to consider how far the experience gained during the portion of the current year for which figures are available shows our forecast is made, and the circumstances prevailing at the time with reference to economical or agricultural prosperity or depression, the position in regard to railways and so forth, warrant us in departing from the standard of normal development which can be deduced from past years. This year we are in an entirely different position. Two sudden outbreaks of war and the dislocation of trade that has followed it, the vague and uncontrolled sense of insecurity which has led, for instance, to large withdrawals from our savings banks, are all (on this side) totally new features, and it is most difficult to prognosticate how far these will be a *respite* and in what specific directions. We have also the fact that nobody knows how long the war will endure, but we must at present budget on the supposition that it will last through 1915-16. All things considered, I have thought it necessary, in drawing forecasts, to adopt an attitude of caution. We need not be too pessimistic, but at the same time, with all the surprise that the war and its economic results may yet have for us, extreme optimism is entirely out of place. We are really groping in the dark and can only go as carefully as possible.

"4. When the war came upon us we were fortunately to a very satisfactory financial position. Our total treasury balances on 31st April in England and India had been found to exceed by about £1½ million the obligation we had been able to make on the figures available when preparing this year's budget. Our large 5 crore loan had been a brilliant success, thanks largely to the patriotic enterprise of the Bank of Bengal, and the south-west monsoon gave full promise of agricultural prosperity. There was, therefore, some reason to anticipate that, had circumstances continued normal, our Imperial surplus for this year would have been larger than the £1½ million which we provided in the budget, being thus added to economic confidence by reason of the agricultural situation in the Northern India. To be sure, it is true, and has somewhat been due to the preceding agricultural depression, to the after-effects of the drought which the Government of India's annual drawings reach lower than is usual during the first few months of the official year, a circumstance which proved interesting to be a fortunate one for us at this time. But at the end of July there was every reason to anticipate that the crisis depression which I have mentioned would clear off and that we should have a really good year.

"5. Owing to the conditions I have mentioned, our treasury balances in India were very high, while the amount of gold held by or for the Government in London and in India taken together stood at £22½ million, of which nearly £3 million was in the Gold Standard Reserve

and the rest mostly in our Paper Currency balances. In addition, the Secretary of State held in the Gold Standard Reserve, besides the ordinary reserve investments, a considerable amount in special short-term securities, some of which were about to mature.

"The Treasury Bonds, too, were in an exceptionally strong position with regard to their balances, after allowing for the fact that a portion of these consisted of Government deposits.

"5. The first effect of the European war, which began to operate even before Great Britain had actually been drawn in, was a threatened break in exchange. The Government of India took immediate steps to deal with this aspect of the general situation, and were able to make a preliminary reorganising arrangement on the 1st August. On the 2nd August we publicly announced, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the measures which we had decided to adopt. In the first place, we formally undertook to support exchange by all the means in our power. This was a policy which the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency had recommended in their recently-published Report; it fell to us to declare our adherence to it at the outset of a crisis of unprecedented magnitude and totally uncertain duration.

"In the second place, we announced our intention, in pursuance of this object, to sell sterling bills in London, or "reverse bills" as they may conveniently be termed, up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week until further notice. This, too, was an innovation on previous policy. In the exchange crisis of 1917 and 1918 the amount sold had usually been £½ million a week, and occasionally £1 million, but the exact amount was settled almost just before each successive weekly sale. The present was the first occasion on which the Government of India undertook beforehand to maintain sales on a simple scale. Again, to adapt the system still more fully to trade requirements, we combined with the sale of bills the practice of selling telegraphic transfers also, thus providing a guarantee of immediate realisation when required. A few days later, too, we arranged that bills should be payable in London 10 days after the departure of the weekly mail, thus eliminating the uncertainty due to possible delay in the arrival of the bills by mail steamer.

"The object, and, as events have shown, the actual effect of these arrangements was to promote confidence by assuring the banking and commercial public of adequate and continuous facilities for remittances, secured by the whole resources of Government. Incidentally, also, it prevented purely speculative competition for reverse bills and transfers by reserving the possible appropriation that Government might at any moment reserve the narrowest available. Only in the first week following the declaration of this policy did the applications exceed the £1 million limit. Thereafter the volume of weekly tenders was gradually reduced; and after the first demand for remittances had thus been met, it rose and fell, within moderate limits, in correspondence with the fluctuating requirements of the time, until eventually the demand sank to a quite small amount, and has lately disappeared altogether, at any rate for the time being.

"In all we expect, by the end of this year, to have sold bills and transfers to the total extent of about £2½ million. The same sum received here has been credited to the Gold Standard Reserve in India part para with the Secretary of State's withdrawals from the Reserve in England in order to meet the bills and transfers falling due for payment by him from week to week. The net result has, of course, been a good strengthening of the Gold Standard Reserve on this side.

"Lastly, in the early days of the crisis, we strengthened that Reserve by exchanging £4 million of shares held therein on this side for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held by us in the Paper Currency Reserve.

"6. At the same time as we first notified the selling of reverse bills and transfers, we took steps to restrict the disposition of our gold in India by laying down that no gold should be issued to any one person or firm to a less extent than £10,000. The object of this was to secure what we thought would be a rough test as between applications for gold for essential remittance purposes and those which were merely for hoarding or for local speculative needs. This limitation, however, was defeated by various individuals and firms clubbing together again to make between them a demand which conformed to our minimum. Between the 1st and the 9th August we had already lost about £1,800,000 of our gold; and on the 10th August, when it was announced that Great Britain was actually at war with Germany, we took the further step, for which we had previously obtained the Secretary of State's approval in anticipation of that contingency, of refusing the issue of gold altogether to private parties.

"We had then a stock of about £10 millions of gold on this side in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves taken together, and that aggregate figure still remains practically unaltered. I may mention here, as regards the local rates of exchange as between currencies and rupees, that the Calcutta figures show that a sovereign exchanged for Rs. 15-6 instead of the normal Rs. 15 by the end of August, and that the rate varied between Rs. 14-5 and Rs. 15-8 until November. In December, however, it fell steadily and is now fluctuating from Rs. 15-1 to Rs. 15-3 only.

"7. The next great difficulty that the outbreak of war brought upon us was in regard to our savings banks deposits and currency notes. The general trade and credit position which the war set up was most serious in Bombay, mainly as a result of the banking and commercial crisis of the preceding year which had been more severe there than elsewhere. There was also considerable uneasiness in the Punjab, which had likewise suffered from the late banking crisis, but it was in Bombay that the difficulties I have mentioned arose in the most acute form. The

deposits in our Post Office savings banks amounted in all to somewhat over 23 crores at the beginning of this year and by the first of July had risen to 24½ crores, the increase being due mainly to the more liberal conditions announced in paragraph 53 of my speech introducing the last Budget Statement. From the second week of August there was a heavy and constant run by European banks depositors upon their funds, and in August and September together there was a withdrawal of about 8 crores (£4 million) of these deposits, due to mingled apprehension as to the effect of the war upon the stability of the Government of India, which was every now and then stirred by wild stories of imaginary reverses sustained by our allies or ourselves, and by the well-known incidents connected with the murder of the late *Zindes*. Since then the drain has materially slackened, but it is all we calculate that by the end of this year we shall have lost about 27 million of savings banks deposits which we have had to pay out from our general balances. I may say here that we did what we could to promote confidence by getting the Post office to adequate funds and enjoining the prompt payment of all claims; and it is perhaps a welcome indication of the way in which the strength of our financial position is really viewed by our countrymen that a number of German promoters at Amoyahagar have themselves spent amounts with the Government savings banks.

* 5. The demand for the circulation of currency notes was most serious in Bombay, and the total abnormal enlargement in that Presidency as a result of the crisis has been estimated at about 7½ crores in August and September out of 4½ crores in respect of India as a whole. Outside Bombay the largest enlargement occurred in Baroda, and in the Punjab too it was considerably larger than in ordinary years; but in these cases the increase appears to be due as much to the special trade conditions of the year as to increases arising directly from the crisis.

* 6. The Government at once took steps to check any panic by issuing indications that every endeavour would be made to meet promptly all demands for accommodation at district treasuries, whereas ordinarily, it will be remembered, a note is only issuable as of right at a Currency centre. A very large number of notes were cashed in this way in the districts, especially in Bombay and the Punjab, and it may be hoped that when the crisis passes away, the measures we took will have the effect of securing a permanent increase in the popularity of currency notes and consequent extension in their use. It must be borne in mind, however, that the very fact that we were obliged to strengthen the cash resources of district treasuries and of the savings banks, besides adding to our deposits with regional branches of Presidency Banks, imposed an extra strain on our balances by prostrating the economy which we usually obtain by their concentration, so far as possible, at the Presidency towns and other important commercial centres.

* 7. The abnormal run on our notes was of relatively short duration. Nevertheless, owing to depressed trade conditions resulting from the war, our note circulation, including the holdings by Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, remained nearly 7 crores (£4½ million) less at the end of January than on the corresponding date in 1914.

* 8. Having regard to the present abnormal trade conditions and to the extraordinary strain on our credit generally, I consider that the position of our paper money calls for full attention. Our notes circulate freely, and apart from very minor temporary local incidents, there has never been any question of their being depreciated as compared with gold. We may also regard with pleasure the present position, in quite exceptional conditions, of our Government paper, as well as of the somewhat outgrown securities of our great Municipal Corporations and Port Trusts. Our 3½ per cent. notes paper was quoted at Rs. 91-11 this time last year, and it now stands at only some Rs. 8½ less—a striking testimony, surely, to the strength and stability of our financial position.

* 9. As I have already said, the Secretary of State's consent drawings had been relatively small before the war began, and owing to the fall in exchange caused mainly by the disturbance of our export trade, they have been since then, and until quite lately, at a very low level. In all, we estimate that during the current year he will have obtained 250 million * by ordinary consent bills and telegraphic transfers, against £20 million which we estimated in the budget as being the extent of his requirements for Ways and Means purposes. In the earlier stages of the crisis he also transferred to the treasury £1 million of the gold held in London on account of the Paper Currency Reserve, in opposite payment to that Reserve being made in India, and he has been helped by gold remittances from India to the extent of about £500,000. Also we have had to spend less, in connection with the war, areas largely in excess of the amount which India contributes as an equivalent of what she would have spent in normal times on the expenditure which she has set at naught of the Home Government. This extra outlay is recoverable from His Majesty's Government, and is periodically rebuffed from them by the Secretary of State. To this extent, he is in the same position as if he had actually drawn money on consent bills, as we meet the expenditure and he gets the equivalent.

* Taking his ordinary consent drawings together with these other sources of supply, we estimate that in the current year he will, in all, have obtained about £17 million against the budget estimate of £20 million above referred to.

* The Secretary of State has thus been far more fully financed than might at first have seemed possible in view of the weakness of exchange in the earlier part of the year and the reversal of the resistance current as soon as the war broke out.

* Estimate of £50,000 which he will appropriate to the Gold Standard Reserve from the notes drawn to the credit of the post.

"11. I now turn to the effects of the war on the commercial and credit position in India, which of course materially influences our revenue receipts, especially under Customs and Railways. In the first place, internal credit was seriously prejudiced by the attitude of a large part of the Marwarri community, who play such an important rôle in conducting and financing the trade of the country. Speaking generally, instead of confining to the excellent British system of 'business as usual,' they departed to their homes, taking with them as much of their capital as they could readily lay hold of, and thus materially hampering the working of the credit machinery with which they are so intimately connected. As regards the banks, the position of the Presidency Banks was, as I already said, very strong before the crisis, and in order to promote public confidence the large Government deposits which they already held were further increased at the outset of the war, and have since been kept at as high a level as our resources permitted. We have preferred, in fact, to borrow somewhat more freely from the Gold Standard, however—a matter to which I shall refer later—rather than curtail unduly the resources placed at the disposal of trade.

"The bank rate was low when the war commenced, as in result of that crisis of the year being 5 per cent. in Calcutta, 3 per cent. in Bombay and 4 per cent. in Madras. As a measure of protection, the Bank of Bengal raised its rate to 5 per cent. on the 6th August, and the Bank of Bombay to 4 per cent. on the same day, and to 5 per cent. on the 13th; while later on the rate was increased, at somewhat different dates, to 6 per cent. for all three banks, at which figure it now stands. It is understood that the Indian branches of the exchange banks were also in a strong position at the commencement of the crisis.

"As regards other banks, the previous year saw the collapse of a large number of (generally spinning) recklessly managed banking institutions. In the light of subsequent events, however, we may rather be so fortunate that the disappearance of these banks occurred before the present crisis. Though the want of confidence engendered by their failure tended to exacerbate the difficulties in Bombay and the Punjab, the situation would have been far more acute had the banks in question been still in existence and their collapse as they must have done. As it was, two banks which had been badly shaken by the previous crisis, though they survived it, now fell. One of these, the Punjab Co-operative Bank, established in 1907, was compelled to close its doors on the 16th September. Another, the Bank of Upper India, established as far back as 1882, suspended payment on the 8th October. It is probable, however, that these events had been largely discounted beforehand, for they did not produce any widespread panic.

"12. I now pass on to the direct effects of the war upon our foreign and internal trade and production. As I have previously said, there had already been a period of depression, though we had every reason to assume that, ultimately, this would presently have passed away. The first result of the war was naturally to stop our considerable trade with Germany and Austria. India's total import trade in private merchandise was in 1913-14 valued at £123 million, and of this £24 million (nearly 7 per cent.) was with Germany, and £2.9 million (or 2.1 per cent.) with Austria-Hungary. Of the exports from India, valued in 1913-14 at £166 million, £17.6 million (10.6 per cent.) represented trade with Germany and £6.7 million (4 per cent.) with Austria-Hungary, the chief items being food-grains, raw cotton and jute, and seeds and hides and skins.

"The shutting-off of the export trade to these countries was of course even more acute than the closure of the import trade, both by reason of the greater value and because, while the imports were largely capable of replacement from other sources, the removal of these two customers for exported Indian goods, consequently with dislocation of trade in other directions, resulted in a reduction in the demand for, and in the price of, certain important commodities, so that in some cases values have been seriously affected as well as volume. Moreover the much higher loss of trade on the export side has, of course, special significance from the point of view of exchange.

"The war has likewise produced a complete stoppage of our trade with Belgium, and a very large dislocation of that with France, and here again the principal items of export are those just mentioned. Since November, too, we have been at war with Turkey, but our trade with her is much less important. Its chief item is the export of rice to Turkey-in-Alex.

"There have also been necessary restrictions in regard to the export of certain articles, dictated in some cases by direct military requirements and in others by the necessity of preventing supplies reaching our enemies through neutral countries. Hides and skins, jute twine and manufactured wool, and wheat are among the articles in respect of which the free course of trade has thus been interfered with.

"13. The dislocation which resulted from the war was not, however, limited to the shutting down or curtailment of particular elements of India's trade, but extended to her sea-borne commerce as a whole, and especially to the export portion. The main difficulties were not only those of finance, which I have already mentioned, and which were aggravated by a general disturbance of the world's exchanges, but also a serious shortage of shipping arising primarily from the necessity for taking up vessels for military transport purposes.

"14. The most immediate problems which arose were those connected with jute. Very high prices had been realized for this commodity in the preceding year, and these had actually reached the 90 paise rate of raw jute. With the consequent large sowings in the current year, accompanied by favourable agricultural conditions, a second crop was grown which would in

any case have resulted in a very substantial drop in prices. Apart from this, as a consequence (due to the war) of the inability of buyers to take delivery under existing contracts, the jute mills were naturally not prepared to buy heavily or except at very low rates. The withdrawal of buyers of jute to some extent into the market at first caused apprehensions that the cultivator would decline to sell at the prices offered and would prefer to allow a substantial portion of the crop to rot on the spot. This fortunately proved not to be the case, though the price of raw jute seriously showed a great drop from the record figure obtained in the preceding year, falling as low as at one time as Rs. 31 a bale. The disposition of the mills were subsequently to some extent removed, as passage for the shipment of these goods became more readily available, and this caused some rise in jute prices. But the initial pessimism of the internal trade is clearly indicated by the fact that whereas between August and October 1913 the issue of rupees from the Calcutta Currency Office in connection with the financing of the jute crop, amounted to some thirteen crores of rupees, the issue in the corresponding period of 1914 was about 36 lakhs only.

"As regards the ryots, although the sudden change from abnormally high to abnormally low prices has greatly affected, for the time being, the general prosperity and well-being of the jute districts, the winter harvest in these tracts has fortunately been quite fair; and we may well hope that, with the better prospects of the jute trade which are now probable, there will be economic recovery in the supplying areas."

"15. While Bengal was thus affected in regard to jute, there were also grave difficulties, mainly as the Bombay sale, in respect of another great staple—cotton. The position when the war broke out was still unsatisfactory, since previous over-trading, and the depression caused by the banking crisis of 1913-14, had led to the accumulation of stocks of yarn—goods and the hoarding of capital in connection therewith. Then came the war, and with it the cutting off of large supplies and a consequent world-wide slump in the price of raw cotton, which in India was further threatened by the fact that the booming crop seemed to be a good one. Moreover, traders who ordinarily take a large part in the internal financing of the cotton crop had, as already stated, left their homes. The position and its possible consequences both to traders and ryots, naturally excited grave apprehensions in Bombay, and towards the close of November the Government of India called a representative conference, over which I had the honour to preside, to consider the situation, and how far it might be feasible and legitimate for Government to interfere. The action taken as the result of that conference has already been made public by a Government *communique* and was further explained a few days later in the speech made by Your Excellency in opening the present Legislative Session. It will suffice to say here that we came to the conclusion that the best method by which we could afford financial assistance—one which would, moreover, be also applicable in the case of other branches of trade that might be threatened by similar disturbances—was to facilitate an extension of credit which would enable the holding up of existing stocks when occasion required, without perfecting the supply of capital required for fresh undertakings. The Provisional Banker undertook to give liberal advances for this purpose, while the Government agreed to place them in funds when necessary by loans of public money, which would not be called up till the special circumstances requiring them had passed away. In order to provide us with the necessary resources for doing this, and also to assist us in meeting our other liabilities in the event of unexpected emergency, we obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the temporary adoption of a measure which had been recommended by the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, viz., a further investment of 44 millions from the Paper Currency Reserve, which the Government could draw upon for these purposes by creating a special loan of 44 when they needed to do so.

"I may observe here, as an instance of the way in which depression in one branch of trade results on another, that a decline in prices of commodities such as jute and raw cotton, necessarily reduces the purchasing power of the cultivators and their demand for imported commodities, such as yarn—goods.

"16. Another staple which has been adversely affected by the war is the groundnut crop of Madras, which is largely exported to France for the purpose of being made into table oil there. Difficulties were also experienced in connection with tea. After the United Kingdom, India's largest customer for its tea, and the disturbance in finance which accompanied the war rendered it impossible at first for the Russian buyers to make their usual purchases. This difficulty was, however, subsequently surmounted, in part, by financial arrangements made between His Majesty's Government and that of Russia which supplied funds in London towards exchange facilities for Russo-British trade.

"17. The Council are also aware that a heavy rise in local prices has compelled us to take drastic measures to restrict the export of wheat, and although this action is, we consider, amply justified in the interests of our own people, it necessarily prejudices our export trade.

"18. I have said enough to show how seriously and how widely our outward and inward trade has been affected by the conditions arising out of the general war. It is too soon yet to hope for any decisive turn of the tide; but the situation has been made to some extent by the recovered activity of Indian industry, and there are welcome indications, too, of increased activity and trade activity in India itself. In this connection the following figures, which I now bring to the attention of the House, will be of interest. They show month by month how the war began the falling off in trade as compared with 1913-14, and also compares the totals for the last 9 months of the year with those of the corresponding period in each of the two preceding years."

	INDIA.			BURMA (British Possessions).		
	1912 R. (Lakhs)	Decrease or (Increase) as compared with 1910.	Percentage decrease.	1912 R. (Lakhs).	Decrease or (Increase) as compared with 1910.	Percentage decrease.
April	12.51	2.15	20	8.53	2.61	31
July	7.40	5.22	70	2.54	15.96	85
October	10.24	4.19	41	6.97	11.20	62
November	11.28	5.12	45	10.88	2.34	17
December	10.53	4.23	40	10.58	2.05	20
Total for five years ..	64.01	15.32	23	44.78	41.91	93
Total for April-December 1912	1,20,48	..	..	2,15,82	..	..
Do. 1913	1,39,24	..	..	1,31,61	..	..
Do. 1914	1,11,13	..	..	1,21,85	..	..

" 19. I have now concluded my general review of the financial events of the war period up to the present date. We have in truth been much bedeviled, but the inherent strength of our financial and economic position has been demonstrated on every turn. Our loans and our paper money stand practically unimpaired in public estimation. An unprecedented drain on our savings banks has been met, and though withdrawals will continue they are now on quite a small scale. So far as India is concerned, there has been no crash in exchange such as possible securities threatened or with in a world-crisis on the contrary, the measure taken to maintain the stability of the rupee have met with full success. As regards both foreign and internal trade, after some natural bewilderment and dislocation at the onset, readjustment is already taking place, and at no time has it been necessary to give serious consideration to the possibility of a *monsoon*—the pattern forced economy in so many other countries. Above all, while India has steadily faced all her obligations, she has not had to fall back on outside resources for any extraordinary measure of help. She has borrowed of course more freely, but without prejudicing her credit; and, to a large extent, her additional borrowings have been taken from her own resources. We cannot say what the future has in store for us, but we are satisfied, in the light of our recent working experience, to look forward to it with sober confidence. That confidence is naturally strengthened by the agricultural situation, which affords a most welcome contrast to the conditions prevailing when I presented my last Financial Statement. The south-west monsoon and the winter rains have alike been abundant, and we can now look forward to exceptionally beautiful crops.

CHANGES IN FORMS OF ACCOUNT.

" 20. I now pass on to the task of laying before Council our estimate of the present and coming years. To enable me to do this, however, I must first explain certain changes which we have adopted, with the approval of the Secretary of State, in Statements A, B, and D of the Financial Statement, and which will, I hope, be found to make these more clear.

" In the first place, we have got rid of the confusing account expenditure described as a 'transfer through the Land Revenue fund.' At present, as Honorable Members are aware, if the Land Revenue of a province is divided, say, in equal shares between Imperial and Provincial, it is not shown as so divided in our Budget statements and accounts, because any contributions which may happen to be making to the province are treated as discharging the Imperial half share and subtracting the Provincial half share, and conversely with any adjustments at the expense of a province in favour of the Government of India. Contributions of the former character are numerous and, in the aggregate, important, especially those which are made under the terms of the Provincial settlements and subsequent adjustments in respect of education and sanitation. The method hitherto in force is confusing and, as I have always thought, unsatisfactory. It tends to obscure the real share of Imperial and Provincial Land Revenue according to the settlement and, as brought out in paragraph 24 of my speech last year, it prevents our explaining variations in Land Revenue in the several years which we are about to report on other heads. There is also the disadvantage that, if new Budget proposals involve alterations to Provincial Governments, the effect of these has to be explained in connection with Land Revenue transactions, whereas they could more conveniently be dealt with by themselves or along with other proposals.

" We are accordingly going to revise the Land Revenue transactions in their proper scope, and to show all the adjustments above referred to under a new head entitled 'Transfer between Imperial and Provincial Revenues,' which will be found at the foot of Statement A of the accounts which I am now presenting. All such assignments to Provincial revenues will appear as *deductions* in the Imperial column and as *net entries* in the Provincial, the sign being reversed in those relatively infrequent instances in which, for some special reason, a net assignment has to be made from Provincial to Imperial.

" 21. Secondly, we have eliminated *excess* figures from Statements A and B, and have so made it possible, without adding to their size, to arrange them in a form which brings out at once, for both revenue and expenditure, the two main lines of distribution, viz., (a) the distribution as between India and England, and (b) the distribution as between Imperial and Provincial.

I may add that we have not made any change as regards the figures contained in the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum, which are primarily expressed in rupee currency.

"22. Thirdly, we have somewhat simplified Statement D, which shows the transactions of Government Departments, following generally the lines adopted in the appendix to the Financial Secretary's Memorandum explaining the budget estimates for the current year—only page 322 of the Financial Statement for 1914-15. The information now given in the amended statement will, I hope, be of assistance to Honorable Members who are interested in the income of Provincial Funds.

"23. I have also to draw attention to two further changes which we have made in Statements A and B. The heads of account numbered XXI and XX used to deal with 'Scientific and other similar Departments' and have hitherto included Agriculture. But in view of the importance of agricultural development and the desirability of readily tracing the progress of such work, we have now placed agricultural expenditure under a separate head, 25-A, while the other expenditure, hitherto brought together under head 25, now figures under '25-B, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.' The same sub-division has been made in the corresponding Receipt head (XXI) of Statement A.

"The second of the two changes above mentioned is the amalgamation of the hitherto separate heads of Post Office and Telegraph, following on the amalgamation of the administration of these two Departments.

FORECAST OF FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN 1914-15 AND 1915-16.

REVENUE ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1914-15.

"24. The general position, as far as we can now forecast it, is brought out in the following table which compares the current year's budget and the revised estimate now put forward.

(In millions of Rs.)

	Budget, 1914-15.			Revised, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	54,527	39,449	93,976	49,027	37,324	86,351
Expenditure	55,451	34,418	89,869	57,959	35,095	93,054
Surplus & deficit	+ 976	+ 5,031	+ 6,007	- 8,932	+ 2,229	- 6,703

Revenue—Imperial.

"25. We budgeted this year for a total Imperial revenue of about £54½ million. The revised estimate shows only about £50 million, or a total decrease of £4½ million, a result which is, speaking generally, entirely attributable to the war, and more especially to the decrease in the two large sources of revenue which have been most seriously affected by the consequent dislocation and depression of trade, viz., Railways and Customs.

"26. The largest decline in revenue is that expected under State Railways. The budget estimate of gross receipts for the current year, £37½ million, was taken at practically the same figure as the actual of 1913-14. In the first four months of the year, *viz.*, prior to the outbreak of war, the Railway revenue was some £288,000 in advance of the corresponding period of the preceding year; but in the six months following the outbreak of war there has been a decline of £1,496,000. The Railway revenue has also been affected by the fact that the closing months of 1913-14 and the earlier months of 1914-15 were depressed by the deep fallow in Northern India and the commercial and banking crisis in the north and west. Having regard to the continued depression of trade, we estimate that the total gross receipts this year will be £35.6 million, or about £2 million less than the budget.

"Under working expenses, on the other hand, there is a reduction, as compared with Budget anticipations, of £51,000 only. With a large and sudden drop in a previously well-defined standard of receipts, it is impossible to adjust forthwith a proportionate reduction in working expenses. The railways are equipped to carry a certain amount of traffic and, as much of the expenditure is of a fixed character, there are obvious difficulties in reducing its scale, especially when the decline in traffic is temporary, as we expect it to be in the present season. Secondly, a large amount of comparatively unremunerative auxiliary traffic has been carried in recent months, a fact which evidently tends to raise the general average of working expenses to gross receipts.

"Allowing for a small increase in the payment of surplus profits to companies based on the traffic of 1913-14, the actual profits exceed in that year being higher than had been anticipated, we take the total decline in net Railway receipts at £2,085,000.

"27. Under Customs we now estimate our total revenue at £9,718,000, which is £917,000 less than the Budget anticipation. The most important decreases occur under manufactured articles, sugar, export duty on rice, cotton manufactures, and metals (other than gold) and manufactures thereof, while on the other hand we expect some considerable increase under other and petroleum.

"28. There is now a large fall, amounting to £341,000, in the Interest receipts. About a third of this is due to the depletion of balances in favour on which, at normal times, the Secretary of State would have been earning money, paying, their usual employment. The rest of the decrease is normal and is practically counterbalanced by a like reduction under expenditure. It arises from a technical change in the treatment of advances to, and overdrafts of capital by, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company in accordance with the provisions of the new contract with them.

"29. Under Opium, there is a loss of £263,000, which is due, in large measure, to the war and the consequent disturbance of foreign trade. This led to a heavy fall in prices, which we had to meet by raising a substantial gross price (Rs. 1,500 per chest) below which we refused to sell. The result is that out of the 14,200 chests which we originally expected to sell at an average price of Rs. 1,700 a chest we now expect that about 1,500 chests will remain unsold, and that the average price realized by the remainder will amount to Rs. 1,585 only.

"Signation of business, and subscriptions with telegraphic communication, entailed by war difficulties, also account for a fall of £213,000 in the gross receipts of Posts and Telegraphs.

"30. Economic depression has likewise left its mark on other heads, though in their cases the loss is shared with Provincial. Our Excise revenue has actually fallen much below budget anticipations. The same is true of Stamps and under Land Revenue too there is considerable decline, to which other circumstances have also contributed. Seventy certificates at the outset of the war, and economic depression afterwards, have caused a return of small coin from circulation, with a corresponding disturbance of our anticipated profits on coinage. The only head of revenue in which an important betterment on budget anticipations has occurred is Salt; and here, I repeat to say, the improvement is almost wholly illusory, as it represents advance payments of duty effected in the expectation of increased salt taxation.

Revenue—Provincial.

"31. The aggregate Provincial revenue was estimated in the current year's budget at £99.6 million, and now taken at £98.5 million. As I have just mentioned in connection with the Imperial figures, there has been a heavy fall under *Runes* (£204,000), *Land Revenue* (£255,000) and *Stamps* (£167,000). The *Fiscal Revenue*, too, falls short of expectations by £271,000, the decrease occurring mainly in *Burns*, where war conditions have affected the lease market, and the United Provinces, where a shortage for the supply of railway sleepers has been delayed, with a consequent reduction on both the revenue and expenditure sides. The *Imprestment Revenue*, owing partly to last year's deficient rainfall, has improved.

Expenditure—Imperial.

"32. We budgeted for a total Imperial expenditure of almost £14 million, which is now reduced to about £98.7 million. Of this decrease, £260,000 under "Interest on capital deposited by companies" follows automatically on the revised procedure in respect of interest charges referred to in paragraph 28. The estimates for Military Services have naturally been much disturbed by the war, but owing to the operation of several counterbalancing factors, the total figures show relatively little divergence from the budget, a saving being now anticipated of £64,000 in the gross expenditure and of £13,000 in the net. I may also mention incidentally, with reference to paragraph 16 of my speech of last year, that the present estimate provides for the completion of the payment to the Mysore Durbar in respect of the surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Trust.

Expenditure—Provincial.

"33. The aggregate Provincial expenditure was taken in the budget at £74 million. It is now estimated at £74 million less, viz., about £22 million. The principal reduction comes under *Education* (£700,000), *Medical* (£302,000) and *Civil Works* (£184,000), and are due to the Local Governments not having spent in full the grants placed at their disposal for the development of education and sanitation and for other purposes. As I suggested in paragraph 16 of my speech last year, I was a little doubtful then as to their ability to spend all that they hoped, and it may be that some lapses would have occurred in any case. But it is only fair to add that, in view of the present financial situation and after reference to the Secretary of State, we issued orders that expenditure and expenditure provided for in the budget should not, save in very special circumstances, be embarked on this year, so that neither of the description, which would in ordinary years have been found by appropriation from items whose savings were anticipated, has not been incurred.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

"34. I can now sum up the final position of our revenues account for the current year. As I have shown, the greater portion of the loss of revenue resulting from the war has fallen against the Imperial side, Imperial revenue being more dependent on those resources which are specially susceptible to trade conditions; and our expected surplus of £1½ million has thus been converted into a deficit of £1½ million. In the case of the Local Governments the total loss of revenue, though widely diffused, has been much less, and the scope for retrenchment was greater, owing to the specially heavy provision made in this year's budget for new outlay. The Provincial account has thus incurred the deficit, i.e., credit or provincial balance, being reduced from the total of nearly £2½ million allowed in the budget accounts to about £2½ million only. Doubtless those Honorable Members who have followed our Railway and Customs returns since the war broke out will be already fully prepared for some such head results as those which I

have just stated, and I think they will agree with me in not being unduly perturbed at this favorable outcome of our meditations. On the whole account, that is, combining the Imperial and Provincial sides, and taking into account retrenchment of expenditure in view of loss of revenue, the net deterioration, as compared with our expectations when the budget of the year was framed in peace conditions, is just about £3 million.

REVENUE ESTIMATES, 1914-15. WARS AND MEANS PAYMENTS.

"35. Next as regards the Wars and Means position. Honorable Members will recollect that our main task in preparing our financial programme for the current year was to find means of financing a modest programme of £12 million, in addition to heavy expenditure amounting to nearly £2½ million, by Local Governments in virtue of the provincial severance of the year. For these and other less important commitments falling outside the revenue account, we had a satisfactory opening balance to look to, and the promise of a normal surplus in the current year, notwithstanding a substantial amount of new deposits in our savings banks which we hoped would be met by the more elastic rates indicated in paragraph 28 of my last year's speech. For the most, we proposed to rely, in the main, on a sale of borrowing which had not antedated been authorized. Until the advent of the war, our assumptions remained, as indicated in paragraph 4 above, to be amply fulfilled. There was thus every prospect of our financing the programme of capital outlay which we had laid down for the current year, and of being left with a healthy surplus of funds to assist in meeting the requirements of 1914-15. The whole position has, however, been entirely modified by the war. As already stated, our budgeted Imperial surplus of £12 million is turned into a deficit of £24 million, i.e., a total war-time deficit of £4 million. Under Unbudgeted debt, the need into which the savings banks' transactions referred to in paragraph 7 enter, the net addition to our resources of over £12 million which we counted in the budget is turned into a net drain amounting to more than £6 million, that is a further worsening of nearly £7 million. In these two ways alone the war has therefore taken from us nearly £13 million of the resources on which we relied for capital outlay on railways and irrigation, for the reconstruction of Delhi, for the financing of the expenditure of Local Governments from the large balances to their credit, and a variety of other requirements; and we have lost a further sum of somewhat less than £1 million owing to a larger withdrawal from our resources of funds deposited therein by local bodies and other parties which are allowed to bank with us.

"36. This aggregate loss of approximately £12 million was partly counterbalanced, as I have said in paragraph 4, by an improvement of about £1½ million in the opening balance of the current year, while Local Governments have credited their drawings on our balances by £1 million. There has also been a lapse of £408,990 on the grant for the reconstruction of New Delhi, to which I shall refer at a later stage, and one of £173,800 in the capital grant for railways. These improvements, however, still left a large gap to be filled, as will be seen from the statement below which shows in a concise form how the situation has been met:-

		[In millions of £]			
Outlay.		Budget Estimates, 1914-15.	Revised Estimates, 1914-15.	Assets.	Revised Estimates, 1914-15.
(1) General outlay—				(1) From balance	4.0
(a) Railways	15.0	15.0	15.0	(2) Imperial surplus or deficit at 1914-15	1.5
(b) Irrigation	1.0	1.0	1.0	(3) Loans borrowed	3.0
(c) Public	1.0	1.0	1.0	(4) Savings borrowing	2.0
(2) Expenditure on Delhi, Sharda, etc.	2.0	2.0	2.0	(5) Unbudgeted debt	1.0
(3) Outlay from Provincial balances	1.0	1.0	1.0	(6) Finance—new issues and under the	1.0
(4) Local Government, Imperial, and Provincial	1.0	1.0	1.0	Total	10.0
Total	22.0	22.0	22.0		

"37. Special reference is invited to items (3) and (4) under 'Assets,' which show that our total borrowings at home and in India have amounted to £12½ million more than our budget provided for. This amply covers the shortage of funds which we had to meet, and leaves us, for the time being, as I show directly, with very strong cash balances.

"38. In England, the Secretary of State has raised £7 million by India bills in lieu of obtaining about £4½ million by a permanent issue of stock as provided for in the budget; and has incurred by over £1½ million the borrowings through companies which he originally contemplated. In India, besides raising our five-crore loan before the war broke out, we have taken advantage of a spontaneous offer by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to place 50 lakhs (2½ millions) at our disposal, and for the rest of our borrowings, namely £7 million, have fallen back upon the Gold Standard Reserve, in which we now hold a large and otherwise unemployed sum of money through the sale of reverse bills and telegraphic transfer, to which I have already referred. Our advances from this source at one time reached a maximum of £8 million. Subsequently £1 million has been paid back, and a further repayment would have been made had we only the requirements of the current year in view.

"39. In any case, however, we have many resources, in addition to the present to maintain our balances at a high level. Our resources have to be widely disposed in order to keep incomes and savings banks well supplied with funds, so as to meet the claims of depositors or demands for commitment of money notes, without delay or embarrassment. We have,

too, as I have already said, to stand as far as possible curtailment of our deposits with the Provincial Banks in view of possible trade contractions. We have also been obliged to speed large sums to account of His Majesty's Government in connection with the expeditionary forces, and war require costs generally, somewhat before the way could be recovered. Our aggregate cash balances in India and England are consequently now reported to stand at about £11 million on 1st March 1915, as against the budget anticipation of £17½ million and the £15½ million which is usually accepted as our normal requirement. As I shall show later on, the excess of about £4½ million over the latter sum will be fully required next year.

REVENUE BALANCE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1915-16.

" 19. I now turn to the budget figures for 1915-16. The general results are exhibited in the statement below:—

(In millions of £.)

	Revised, 1914-15.			Budget, 1915-16.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	49,803	30,728	80,531	49,691	30,931	80,622
Expenditure	61,959	42,485	104,444	62,415	42,714	105,129
Deficit (-) .. .	-12,156	-11,757	-23,913	-12,724	-11,783	-24,507

" 20. It will be seen that we estimate for a deficit on the Imperial side amounting to about £22½ million, and that Local Governments are being permitted to draw on their balances to the extent of £1 million. The aggregate excess of expenditure over revenue on the combined Imperial and Provincial account is thus about £23½ million, against £3 million in the current year. As already stated, our budget is based on the assumption that war will continue throughout the year, and as this hypothesis, we must allow for a deterioration of revenue extending over twelve months, as compared with the eight months of war continuous experienced in the current year. On the other hand, we may fairly assume that there will be some recovery—of which indeed there are already signs—from the general disturbance of trade which was especially severe in the opening stages of the war; and also, in view of present agricultural prospects, that, apart from the war, the position under such heads as Land Revenue will be better in certain provinces than it has been in the present year. On the whole, therefore, so far as present indications point, we need not anticipate that the eventual general results will differ widely from those of 1914-15.

Revenue—Imperial.

" 21. Thus, we budget for a total Imperial revenue of about £49½ million against nearly £50 million taken in the current estimate for the current year. The principal further decrease occurs under Customs, Salt and Railways, to which heads I shall presently refer more fully. Military receipts too will naturally suffer from the absence of our army troops. On the other hand, according to present prospects, we look, as already stated, for a large improvement under Land Revenue, of which the Imperial share will be £26½ million. Under opium, we expect a betterment of £268,000, in the anticipation of somewhat improved prices. Our transactions will include a certain amount to be paid down to the Government of the Straits Settlements, on terms which have now been settled by agreement for a series of years. There is as also important betterment under the principal heads of revenue, which have continued, up to a late stage of estimating, to show the effects of the depression resulting from the war. But some saving (£268,000) will be obtained on the Imperial side by the shortening or discontinuation of certain assignments to Local Governments which appear in the Revised.

" 22. Under Salt, the advance payments of duty in anticipation of enhanced tariff, which have inflated the revenue of the current year is explained in paragraph 25, will tend to depress it in 1915-16, and we have taken the Budget at £215,800 less than the Revised estimate.

" 23. Under Customs, we anticipate a further decline of £277,000. We have, in this case, to allow definitely for the probable effect of the war on our import trade during 12 months in 1915-16, as against 6 months of the current year. The goods available for import into India are likely to be materially less than in the present year, owing to the stoppage of trade with many countries throughout 1915-16 and other restrictions, and also to the partial withdrawal of the industrial population in the other belligerent countries, either to the fighting line or to the manufacture of arms and material for war purposes. The cut-back in revenue—prosperity in India itself must also result in some reduction in the demand for imported commodities. On the other hand, the trade routes, it may be anticipated, will tend to be safe throughout 1915-16, and we may look for an appreciable revival of trade and confidence. We have not, therefore, considered it necessary to write down our revenue very heavily as compared with the Revised estimate in the two special cases of alcohol and cotton manufactures. Under the former sub-head, we expect this year's revenue of about £1 million. This is abnormally high even under peace conditions, and for the coming year we have assumed a yield of £½ million only. Under cotton manufactures, again, we have provided for a decrease

of £100,000 owing to the congestion which has prevailed in the market for some time, which will probably be accelerated in present conditions. On the other hand, in the case of the export duty on rice, we have felt able to assume a substantial improvement (£175,000) on last year's revenue. The export of Indian rice to foreign countries has been specially low this year owing partly to the cessation of supplies to enemy countries, and also to the diversion of shipments to India proper in the early months of 1914-15 as a result of the shortage of crops in Northern India. With the present favourable agricultural outlook, we may expect that this latter factor will be no longer operative.

"44. Under Railways, we take the net receipts at £260,000 less than the Revised estimate, and the gross receipts at £210 million, or £263,000 less. Here, too, the favourable agricultural outlook, and some degree of general trade recovery, may be expected to go far to counterbalance the loss of revenue in the extra four months during which war conditions are assumed to be operative.

"Working expenses are taken at £109 million or £155,000 more than the Revised. As I have already explained, we could not in any case have hoped that the temporary decline of our railway revenue would be accompanied by a proportionate fall in the cost of working the reduced traffic. But apart from that, we have found it necessary to make considerable additional provision for the improvement of the equipment of the railway lines, which was requested by us to have fallen since last biennially in recent years, and to have become a pressing requirement.

"With the reduced traffic, the profits payable to companies will also be less and we have provided £197,000 less on this account, this saving at least not reduction given above.

Revenue—Provincial.

"45. The aggregate Provincial revenue is estimated at £652,000 more than the Revised. Almost the whole of this improvement is accounted for by the Provincial share—£174,000—of the increase under Land Revenue to which I have already referred. Apart from this, we cannot look, under continued war conditions, to any strong recovery from the position which the recent estimate for the later months of the present year have disclosed.

Expenditure—Imperial.

"46. The total Imperial expenditure for 1915-16 is estimated at about £224 million, being £244,000 less than the Revised. Our chief economy comes under the Military services where we are budgeting for a reduction of £585,000. I shall revert to this branch of expenditure in a separate section of my speech, and need only say here that in the present situation we have thought it incumbent upon us to postpone all military expenditure of an ordinary kind which is not immediately required. We shall be faced with some difficult and pressing problems under this head when the war is over, but the present is not the time and occasion when they can suitably be taken up. Apart from the Military charges, the circumstances of Imperial expenditure do not offer great scope for any drastic reduction of sums. We have, however, estimated the provision for Imperial Civil Works by some £137,000. We also save automatically (to the extent of £252,000) by the result of officers from leave. That of course implies an additional charge in India under salaries, but this is chiefly borne by the Provincial Governments. Against these economies, we have to provide an additional £320,000 to meet the interest charges on the borrowing programme which I shall shortly lay before Council; and Opium expenditure shows a considerable increase, arising from the necessity of supplementing our supply of 'Bengal opium,' which we obtain from the Ganges valley, by special purchases in Malaya.

"The relief from Foreign expenditure in 1915-16, while it eases our Budget under one head, adds to it under another, as it requires us to make a larger provision under the heading Insurance Grant for retention or avoidance of debt.

Expenditure—Provincial.

"47. We estimate this at £11,255,000, or £671,800 less than the Revised and £1,553,000 less than the current year's Budget. As Honorable Members are aware, the fluctuations in the scale of outlay of the Provincial Governments are at present largely dependent, under the conditions established by the special grants of recent years, on the extent in which it is found possible for them to draw upon their large accumulated balances. When this year's Budget was issued, we estimated such outlays to the extent of £72 million, which has come down in the Revised, as I have already explained, to £62 million. We propose in the current year to allow Local Governments to draw on their balances to the extent of about £1 million only.

"In present financial circumstances we might justly have been expected to require Local Governments not to draw on their balances next year at all, *etc.*, to restrict their total expenditure to the revenue raised within the year. But as I have previously mentioned, Provincial revenues too are being affected by the war, and a restriction such as that suggested would have involved a drastic curtailment of essential standards of expenditure, besides involving all further immediate development on education and sanitation, and interfering with the quasi-constabularies into which Local Governments have entered in carrying out a programme of second expenditures on these objects which they had every reason to expect to be able to maintain. We find ourselves obliged therefore to recognize the practical need of some relief in this direction. The curtailment of total outlay which will still be necessary, and is agreed to which we have received the most loyal co-operation from Local Governments, has resulted, as is

estimated, is a large reduction (£1,070,000) in the grants for expenditure on public works. Provision is made, however, for some additional outlay under Land Reclamation, Police, and some other heads.

"48. We expect that with this one-tailed programme the aggregate Provincial balances on the 31st March 1916 will amount to £28 millions. Of this, £20 millions may be taken as covering these special grants, mainly space-covering, which have been made by the Government of India, mostly for expenditure in connection with education and sanitation.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

"49. Referring to the table in paragraph 39, we estimate that in 1915-16 the total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, will be £38,547,000, and the total expenditure £31,393,000, resulting in an Imperial deficit of £2,770,000 and a Provincial deficit of £1,353,000, the latter to be met by drawing on the balances to the credit of Local Governments.

WAYS AND MEANS ESTIMATES FOR 1915-16.

"50. This brings me to the question of the financing of our requirements in the second year of war. I will first give the main figures in millions of pounds, and then explain what they imply—

Guilty.		Debt.	
Imperial deficit	25	From balances	45
Provincial deficit	10	Hope borrowing	20
		Sterling borrowing	40
Capital outlay—		Finance Insurance and miscellaneous	4
Railways	80	Total	144
Irrigation	14		
Defence	2		
	94		
Discharge of debt	10		
Undrafted debt	5		
Total	144		
Add—Discharge of temporary debt raised in 1914-15	140	Add—Renewal of temporary debt raised in 1914-15	140
Grand total	284	Grand total	284

"51. We have to find funds from which to meet the Imperial deficit of the coming year and the expenditure by Local Governments in arrears of the revenue which they expect to raise in the same period. £1 million of debt, mainly in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway some years ago, is also due for discharge. By way of precaution, too, we are assuming the possibility of a withdrawal of £1 million more of savings banks deposits during the coming year. This results as a liability against Undrafted Debt. We still get, however, as in several years, some credits under this head, more particularly the substantial deposits recently paid into the State Provident funds, so that there is a considerable net off to the withdrawal from the savings banks for which this estimate makes provision. There remains the need of Capital outlay, under which alone it is optional to us to curtail our commitments. We are very reluctant to do this in the case of Irrigation, and are accordingly providing the entire amount (£1,500,000) which our Public Works advisers consider they can spend. In the case of Railways, however, it is inevitable that some considerable reduction should be made, and in any case, even if funds had been available, it is unlikely that, in the present circumstances of manufacturing establishments at home, anything like the £12 million provided in the current year could again be spent. We have accordingly taken this year's programme at £8 millions. In considering the adequacy of this figure—and I regard it myself as the outside sum which it would be justifiable to provide under present conditions—it must also be remembered that, as stated in paragraph 44, a specially large provision has been made, in the current year, for already contracted expenditure on the equipment of our present fleet. In the case of Debt, we have made a very large reduction, confining the next year's grant, as I shall explain in a later section, to a working minimum.

"52. The total of these liabilities comes to about £144 millions. In addition, as the statement shows, we have to include, as pending obligations regarding to be dealt with in connection with the coming year's financial programme, the discharge of the £7 million of India bills which the Secretary of State has noted in the current year, and the repayment of our loan of the same amount from the Gold Standard Reserve. Our total obligations are thus raised to some £151 millions.

"53. The first of the resources on which we can draw against these requirements is afforded by the large cash balances with which we shall close the current year. As I have already said, owing to the loans taken from the Gold Standard Reserve, we expect these

* 59. I have not taken into account in the above calculations the £4 million up to which the Secretary of State has permitted us to reduce the cash holdings of the Paper Currency Reserve. This money will be primarily held available for loans to banks for the encouragement of credit and trade, without reducing our Treasury balances beyond what is prudent, while if there is any remainder it ought to be invested in a special reserve against unforeseen contingencies. In a year in which there may be so many surprises, it is most desirable to have a reserve of this character.

MEMBERS ON CERTAIN SPECIAL BRANCHES.

* 60. I now furnish some supplementary information in regard to certain special and important kinds.

A.—MILITARY SERVICES.

* 61. The table below shows the gross and net expenditures on military services for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

	Gross.					Net, i.e., after deducting receipts.
	Army.	Navy.	Military works.	Special services.	Total.	All Military kinds.
1910-11	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12	10,826,100	446,710	678,017	6,700	12,057,527	10,669,150
1912-13	12,410,000	412,700	861,510	6,500	13,690,710	11,502,000
1913-14	10,785,300	312,100	617,917	10,000	11,725,317	10,308,150
1914-15 (Actual)	10,260,400	326,700	1,071,470	60,000	11,628,570	10,500,000
1915-16 (Current)	10,311,200	414,100	1,171,250	30,000	12,026,550	11,460,750
1916-17 (Budget)	10,541,500	523,800	1,046,000	35,000	12,146,300	11,200,000

* 62. The net expenditure in the current year is expected to fall below the Budget provision framed in March last by £12,000 only, due to an anticipated decrease of £54,000 in expenditure, partly counterbalanced by a fall of £25,000 in receipts. The war has necessarily affected the Military estimates of the year in a very considerable degree. On the one hand it has led to some temporary savings in charges as a consequence of exchanges and re-arrangements of troops, of the partial suspension of the Arms Trade operations in the Persian Gulf, and of the short troop-keeping service, and also with reference to diminished supply of stores from Europe. For extra, extra expenditures had to be incurred for the protection of India and in connection with the movement of officers of hostile countries; the price of food supplies throughout the year show an increase; and the receipts from payment of arrears of clothing, provisions, etc., have fallen below the normal standard.

* 63. For the coming year the net Military expenditure has been fixed at £200 million, or £482,000 lower than the Budget, and £546,000 less than the Budget provision of the present year. In consequence of the war, expenditure is being restricted to what is considered essential for the maintenance of efficiency and the protection of the country, while a further fall in receipts must be anticipated and has been taken into account. Provision has been made for continuance of work on certain Royal Indian Marine vessels now on order, for the improvement of the accommodation of Indian cadets and non-commissioned, and for progress with the new equipment of Delhi. A considerable amount of expenditure usually incurred on troop-keeping and the prevention of gas poisoning on our borders temporarily disappears. The trend of food prices, however, continues upward, and this has been provided for by a 5 per cent. increase in the Budget provision of 1915-16 on this account.

* 64. The figures given above do not include very considerable expenditures which are being undertaken on behalf of the Imperial Government, in the matter of the supply of munitions of war and other stores to the forces of the Empire engaged in active operations, arms such as rifles are made good to us by His Majesty's Government.

* They do, however, include—and I desire to lay special emphasis on this fact—the sums which, under arrangements with His Majesty's Government, indicated by a Resolution brought forward in this Council last autumn, India contributes towards the cost of the war, that is the portion of the total expenditure incurred on the expeditionary forces despatched from this country which would have had to be defrayed had they remained in India under peace conditions. These arrangements, I may remind the Council, have received constitutional sanction by Resolutions passed in both Houses of Parliament. Your Ministry, speaking in this Council on the 12th September last, mentioned that, on a rough estimate, these arrangements would cost India about £1 million during the current year. That estimate, however, was framed with reference to the expeditionary force originally sent to Europe. The scale and the direction in which troops from India have since been utilized for the operations which the armies of the King Emperor are carrying on against his enemies in various parts of the world have since been greatly

enlarged; and we now anticipate, though the complicated calculations involved are still subject to further examination, that India's contribution towards the cost of the troops she has furnished will amount to £1·6 million during the current year, and to £2·8 million in 1915-16, on the assumption, which has governed our estimates throughout, that the war will continue to the end of March 1916.

"65. The figures just given do not, however, represent the full measure of India's offering towards the expense of the war. The Indian Princes who have placed their Imperial Service Troops at our disposal in connection with the expeditionary forces are also bearing the normal charges which would fall upon them in peace time, only the additional or war charges being met by His Majesty's Government. Further, some of the Princes have also made generous pecuniary contributions towards the general cost of the war; and I may make special mention here of the fact that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, as indicated in Your Excellency's speech to this Council on the 8th September, has given Rs. 50 lakhs (£132,500) in this way, while His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has made a contribution of Rs. 60 lakhs (£150,000). Other similar contributions being each aggregated downwards to £768,000, of which we expect that £168,000 will be paid in the current year, and the balance in 1915-16. Though these loyal and spontaneous contributions are, in the first instance, paid in to us, we have no intention of deriving any benefit therefrom. They will be passed on to His Majesty's Government by an equivalent deduction in the charges we should otherwise have to make against them in connection with special war expenditure.

B.—FAMINE RELIEF.

"66. Speaking at this time last year, I said that extreme famine conditions in the United Provinces were then confined to four districts and that severely had been declared in seven others. To the six districts two were subsequently added, but the affected area has fortunately been much less than we at one time feared, and, although the calamity has been a serious one, special measures were only found necessary in an area of about 24,000 square miles with a population of nearly 14 millions.

"The number on relief of all kinds reached a maximum of £29,000 at the end of May, but with the advent of the monsoon the number fell rapidly and operations were finally closed down in October. The March rains and a good monsoon helped matters, but, apart from this, distress was confined within comparatively narrow limits not only by the manner in which relief was distributed, by fuller resources, by liberal action, and by the suspension and remission of revenue; but also, we are told by Sir James Macdonald, by the remarkable capacity which the people themselves have shown in facing their troubles without direct measures of famine relief. This is a service not merely to a succession of excellent seasons, but to a widespread confidence, based on experience, that Government will come to their aid when real, serious distress arises, and to a stronger power of resistance, due to something more than purely temporary causes, among nearly all classes of the people.

"I need not refer to the affected areas in other parts of India, as nowhere was distress anything like as widespread or severe as in the United Provinces.

"67. The Budget estimates for the current year provided for an outlay of £290,000 on famine relief, mainly in the United Provinces; the probable expenditure is still estimated at £290,000 on which £105,000 will be borne by Provincial revenues and the balance of £185,000 will fall on Imperial. Agricultural prospects in the areas which were affected by famine are now very satisfactory, and as the estimates for next year are as usual framed on the assumption of a normal monsoon, no outlay on relief is anticipated in that year apart from some small expenditure (about £7,000) in adjustment of this year's accounts.

"68. I explained in paragraph 41 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement that the amount available from the Famine Insurance Grant of £1 million for the reduction or remission of debt, after providing for an expenditure of £546,000 on protective works, varies with the actual outlay on famine relief in each year. The amount available for that purpose is estimated at £110,000 in the current year and £200,000 in the next, of which £15,000 and £325,000 respectively, will be charged to the Imperial account.

"69. In paragraph 42 of the same speech, I referred to the system of Provincial famine credits, and in a debate in this Council on the 7th March 1914, I promised that I would consider the possibility of modification in the application of this as between the various Provinces. I have fulfilled that promise and, as the result of the investigations made, we have put suggestions to the Local Governments for the simplification of what is now a very complicated system. After full consideration of their replies we shall decide on the precise action which may be necessary and refer the matter to the Secretary of State.

C.—EXPENDITURE FROM SERIAL GRANTS, EDUCATION, MEDICAL, &c.

"70. I went into this matter fully last year, and on the present occasion I need only give a table similar to that exhibited in paragraph 45 of my last year's speech:—

[In thousands of Rs.]

	Total grants agreed 1911-12 to 1913-14.		Total expenditure incurred * (1911-12 to 1913-14).	Balance reported to be available on 1st April 1914.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1) Education	710	4,100	4,375	3,385
(2) Industries	545	1,750	2,275	81
(3) Medical relief, etc. .. .. .	..	50	50	..
(4) Agriculture, etc. .. .. .	..	177	166	71
(5) Grants for other special purposes .. .. .	..	1,841	1,415	181
(6) Grants for general purposes (Contingency grants).	..	671	55	275
Total ..	1,305	7,518	6,315	3,993
Add—Surplus on recurring grants during long-term period (above) ..				
				310
Total amount reported to be available from special grants on the 1st April 1914 ..				
				3,713

* Non-recurring figures only are given, as the recurring grants are treated as being loans, fully worked up by the months obtained from these grants in particular years being about the first of the month.

"The large balance still in hand is a considerable measure due to the fact that, as already stated, we have found it necessary, in existing circumstances, to draw Total Government funds drawn on their balances with us during the coming year beyond an aggregate amount of about £1 million.

D.—FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PROVINCE.

"71. The new form of Statement D, to which I have already referred in paragraph 29, exhibits the general financial condition of the province so fully that I need not make any explanatory comment. But it is desirable to say, with reference to the concluding remarks in paragraph 45 of my last year's speech, that we have decided, with the concurrence of the Local Governments concerned, to extend for the present the temporary financial settlements with Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, which would, normally have been put on a permanent basis from the 1st April next. The reason is, of course, that the present time is not so opportune one for dealing with permanent settlements, which can be much more easily framed where the Government of India are in a normal financial condition.

"72. We have, however, made a modification in the Burma settlement. I mentioned in paragraph 34 of my last year's speech that we had under consideration a proposal to make some addition to the maximum of the Burma Government, and that we had in the meantime given them a non-recurring grant of £380,000. We have now decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to make this grant a recurring one, since it was found, on careful consideration of the calculations upon which the existing financial settlement with Burma was concluded, that the method adopted was not so favourable to the Local Government as was the case in the permanent settlements concluded about the same time with other provinces. Our present grant is to afford relief in this respect and, as I indicated last year, implies no departure from the general principles upon which our permanent settlements with the provinces are based.

"73. Lastly, I may say that we have effected an arrangement with the Punjab Government by which that Government lends over to us a series of rupees from its very large balances (which have been obtained in great measure by non-recurring receipts from the sale of Government lands) in exchange for a fixed payment of Rs. 32 lakhs per annum. It will be noticed, of course, that, as the Provincial balances form part of our general resources, this arrangement does not put an additional strain of rupees into our pockets, but merely saves us from being drawn on to that extent at some subsequent date.

E.—RAILWAYS (CURRENT OUTLAY).

"74. The following statement gives the figures of railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway programme for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16 (Revised).	1916-17 (Revised).
Open lines including rolling stock ..	₹ 3,355,310	₹ 5,324,302	₹ 16,351,110	₹ 20,411,200	₹ 2,617,685
Lines under construction—					
(a) Included in previous years ..	₹ 4,481,841	₹ 5,894,500	₹ 3,871,478	₹ 1,190,700	₹ 710,750
(b) Included in current year ..	₹ 405,100	₹ 100,000	₹ 110,700	..	₹ 210,000
Total ..	₹ 8,242,251	₹ 11,318,802	₹ 20,332,288	₹ 21,601,900	₹ 3,538,435

"As I have already explained, the financial position necessarily requires a material curtailment of the Railway programme for 1915-16 as compared with the figures reached in the three preceding years. The greater part of the money included within the reduced programme is at present devoted to the improvement of open lines and rolling stock.

"25. As regards railways under construction, the Lower Ganges Bridge, which has for the past few years made so heavy a call upon our resources, will be opened for traffic in a few days, and the outlay required for its final completion is very small. The Dandi-Nagpur Railway is not yet completed, and we propose to spend £250,000 on this important project in the year. If possible, it may be opened to public traffic before the close of the next financial year. The only other important lines still under construction are the Barrow-Howrah Chord, and the scheme for an overhead connection of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Bombay with the Barrow branch. These are both equivalent to works of open line improvement, since they are generally designed for the relief of traffic on existing routes, and we propose to allocate funds which will permit of a full rate of progress being maintained throughout the year.

"We have also reserved funds for several new projects. Among these, the Valsad-Santagudi Chord is, like the Barrow-Howrah, primarily intended for the relief of the existing line between the coal-fields and Calcutta. The Dholra-Dhandaka Railway, again, is a project for which we made provision in our programme of the current year, but the continuance of which had for unavailing reasons to be deferred. Provision is also made for the last section of the Southern States State Railway. The construction of this important passenger line from the plateau which divides the Jala valley from the rest of Mysore, and has been completed up to the plateau which divides the Jala valley from the plateau, between the plateau and the Jala lake, should be temporarily deferred. It has been represented, however, that the further development of the Southern States will be seriously hampered if this extension is not carried out at once, and the matter is now being taken up.

"26. We are thus still able to provide for an appreciable amount of railway extension at the cost of Imperial funds; while the progress of construction by the agency of private enterprise and District Boards, though retarded by the war, will not by any means be stopped. Last year I informed the Council that in 1913-14 seven different undertakings, with an intended mileage of 282, had been sanctioned for construction, either on a lease basis or as foster lines managed by District Boards in Madras, and, but for the war, these would doubtless, as I anticipated then, have been at least in good progress this year, for in the first six months of 1915 the companies had been successfully floated for the construction of 174 miles of railway. Since then, in spite of the war, the capital required for three further lines of railway, involving a mileage of 69, has been successfully raised, while several District Board projects are likely to mature in the near future.

"27. The following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1911-12 and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges:—

[In thousands of Rs.]

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Capital at close of each of each year	325,187	318,159	351,397	361,715	368,115
Net working profit from railways maintaining interest charges	16,838	17,574	37,518	18,153	16,774
Percentage of net working profit to capital outlay	4.97	5.52	10.68	5.02	4.53
Net working profit from railways after meeting interest charges	3,280	4,865	4,265	1,214	1,129
Percentage of net working profit to net capital after meeting interest charges	1.04	1.53	1.21	.34	.31

"28. I have amplified the statement, as compared with the information given last year, so as to discriminate the profits obtained before meeting interest charges from those finally arrived at by the inclusion of the interest burden. I may explain too that the capital outlay now shown represents the amount which it has actually cost Government to acquire and construct the railways, including the portion of the liability in connection with purchased lines which remains to be discharged by the operation of security and sinking fund payments. In the case of purchased railways, it has hitherto been the practice to show in the capital outlay the capital issued by the companies before purchase instead of the sums which it has cost Government to acquire the lines. The latter figures are what we are concerned with in working out the profit we obtain from State outlay, and I have substituted them for the capital issued by the companies in arriving at the figures shown in the foregoing table. I have also deferred to an occasional column of our figures by deducting debt which has been extinguished by the operation of security and sinking fund payments.

"29. The final net profit on railways was estimated in the current year's budget at 1.14 per cent. of the capital on the method then adopted, and would have been 1.68 per cent. on the altered basis above explained. We now estimate it at only 0.33 per cent. this year and 0.32 next, the result, of course, of the falling off in net railway earnings which I have already dealt with in my review of the previous estimates. It must, however, be remembered that, as I said last year, the foregoing figures include some capital outlay on protective railways, and also that, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, the interest charges include certain security and sinking fund payments which really go to the discharge of debt.

F.—IRRIGATION (CAPITAL OUTLAY).

"80. The financial position of our great irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table, which brings up to date the information given in previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds.

Particulars.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15. (Budget.)	1915-16. (Budget.)
Providence Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	21,010	15,841	24,563	25,723	31,301
Total expenses, including debt interest due to completion	2,302	2,565	4,591	5,326	1,397
Total expenses, including interest on debt	2,168	2,510	5,263	5,281	1,418
Net profit	7,028	1,730	3,613	1,948	1,516
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay	3.35	0.82	1.51	7.58	4.85
Providence Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	2,286	6,195	4,716	5,334	8,168
Total expenses, including debt interest due to completion	31	81	114	163	119
Total expenses, including interest on debt	255	196	711	519	327
Net loss	34	167	255	187	141
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay	0.02	1.02	5.40	3.52	1.72
West Works and Karpas.					
Direct receipts	127	306	103	470	816
Expenditure	324	842	374	1,071	342
Net loss	197	536	271	601	526

"81. Taking productive, protective and minor works together, as the 31st March last, 61,864 miles of main and sub branch canals and distributaries had been constructed which will, it is expected, be increased to 65,501 miles by the end of the current year. They commanded an area of more than 59 millions acres of cultivable land, of which more than 24 millions were irrigated in 1913-14, and an almost equal area during the current financial year.

"82. In addition to the canals in use, there are 41 major projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these, 30 are productive and 11 protective; they are designed to irrigate about 92 million acres of arable soil, involving £39 millions.

"83. No new works of any magnitude were mentioned during the current year, but a large project of the protective class, known as the Gubak extension scheme, is awaiting the orders of the Secretary of State. This work is estimated to cost about £1.5 million. It will irrigate some 132,000 acres in parts of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Kolhapur and certain adjacent native states.

"84. None of the large projects mentioned in paragraph 73 of my speech last year have progressed to a stage at which they can be put up for sanction. The Sukker Storage scheme is undergoing fresh investigation, and the questions involved in the Gauri scheme are not yet fully settled. The Karna, Sarda, and Sarda Valley projects are being investigated by the Local Government concerned, while the Kerk dam scheme is now before the Government of India.

"85. The Triple Canal project in the Punjab is the most important work at present under construction. Of the three canals constituting this great work, the Upper-Chenab and Lower Bari Doab, although not yet finished, are actually in use and are serving considerable areas of kharif crops. Extensive rice irrigation will not be possible until a sufficient supply of water becomes available in the cold weather, through the opening of the Upper-Jhelum canal, the third link in the chain. This canal was expected to be in operation last autumn, but owing to damage to the head works caused by an unfortunate flood which occurred early in 1914, it has been necessary to postpone its opening till October 1915.

"86. Arrangements are now in progress for extending the extensive waste land commanded by the Lower Bari Doab canal, and already some action has been taken there. In the North-West Frontier Province the Upper Swat canal was opened for irrigation in April 1914, and in the Central Provinces the Mandla canal has begun supply for irrigation. While extensive tank works exist in this province, this is the first canal system to be constructed there. Good progress has also been made on the Wainganga canal and the Tondla reservoir.

"87. In the United Provinces, progress is being made with the construction of permanent head works for the Ganges canal at Haridwar, a measure which will greatly increase the efficiency of that system.

In the Bombay District, two important protective works, the Purna and Godavari canals, are nearing completion, while the Trilok canal in Siler and Orissa has been completed.

G.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

* 87. The expenditure under the capital head, * 87—Initial expenditure on the new Capital, * during the current year will, according to present expectations, amount to £283,000 as compared with the budget provision of £555,000. As I said last year, the exact degree of progress to be expected in work immediately connected with the intended buildings could not be predicted until the project estimates had been fully considered and eventually sanctioned. If the somewhat conservative budget estimate has thus proved to be widely over-estimated, the cause is to be found exactly in the case which has been standard in considering the various main projects before expenditure was incurred. Thus in the case of the irrigation schemes for the new city, it was decided to consider several alternative methods of solving the problem before setting work in hand, and the alternative for irrigation works thus presented itself. Similarly, work cannot widely be commenced on the larger sanitary projects, such as water-supply and sewerage, until the detailed plans and estimates have been prepared and sanctioned, and much of the time of the Public Committee's staff has been occupied in work of this kind. Moreover, in view of the outbreak of war, we have welcomed a slower rate of progress than was originally anticipated. The lapse which has occurred is a useful addition to our general reserves, and the evidence of large commitments in the current year has facilitated the cancellation of the grant in 1915-16, to which I shall shortly refer.

* 88. As regards work done in the current year, the preliminary task of preparing the site by filling up depressions and removing encroachments has been vigorously prosecuted, and is now well on towards completion. Nearly a third of the works expenditure has been absorbed in this and other preliminary work. More than a third, again, was incurred on the purchase and erection of the machinery and plant required for construction purposes, and the advance for the supply of electric power for these purposes is now completed and in operation, while some 28 miles of construction light railways have been laid. The Committee have also completed construction roads on the alignment of the future permanent roads. Work has been started on the foundations and basements of the Secretariat, and 6 houses for quartered officers and over 200 for clerks are already in course of erection. There has also been some small expenditure on the acquisition of further land.

* 89. In the special circumstances of the present time, we have thought it desirable to reduce the grant for the coming year to a minimum. The Budget accordingly includes a provision of £207,000 only, which will suffice to carry on, in some degree, the work already in progress and to arrange the deterioration of material and the disbanding of establishments.

* 90. In accordance with the undertaking given by the Government of India on previous occasions, a *pro forma* account of expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi province is published in an appendix to the Financial Secretary's memorandum, together with a preliminary note explaining its scope and the relation between it and our regular accounts. As Honorable Members will see from the preliminary note, the form in which the Delhi accounts are now published was approved by the Comptroller-General before its submission to the Secretary of State, who has telegraphed his general acceptance of the proposals put to him in this connection.

JAMES BALFOUR, SECRETARY OF STATES COUNCIL DRAWINGS AND EXCHANGE.

* 90. I have dealt with these matters in a previous portion of my speech and need only remind the Council of the following facts:—

* (1) We budgeted this year for an aggregate closing cash balance of £17½ millions, viz., £12½ million in India and £4½ million in England. We now expect the total balance to be a little over £2½ million, viz., £2½ million in India and £7½ million in England.

* (2) We estimate that the coming year will close with a practically normal cash balance of about £16½ millions, viz., about £15½ million in India and about £1 million in England.

* (3) The Secretary of State's drawings were estimated in the current year's Budget at £28 millions. For reasons already explained, it is now estimated that he will only have drawn £20½ million against Treasury balances, while on the other hand we shall have sold £57 million of revenue bills and telegraphic transfers. The Secretary of State will, however, have obtained further resources amounting to £27 million by recovery from the War Office of sums expended in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government, besides a sum of £1½ million by transfer from the Paper Currency Reserve in London and by gold remittances.

* 91. Rebalancing the statements of war conditions, we estimate for the present that the amount up to which the Secretary of State will require to draw in the coming year will be £17½ million only, since he will also be able to finance himself to the extent of £8½ million by resources from the War Office of the character mentioned above, and the Home charges will be less than usual owing to the reduced Railway programme. As usual these announcements are merely provisional, and full discussion is retained to vary the amounts in such a manner as may be found advisable.

* 92. The average rate of exchange during the present year, calculated on the Secretary of State's drawings, is taken at 16½ pence per rupee.

* Indian £281,000—on account of the Gold Standard Reserve—made payable by paragraph 10 above.

CURRENCY AND COMMERCE.

"33. I have dealt so fully with questions of exchange and currency in the earlier part of my speech that I need not now dwell on its subject at any length. I read, however, with interest the final Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, which had not been received at the time I presented the Financial Statement of the current year. We have welcomed it as a pronouncement of the highest character and vision, and as affording ample vindication of the general policy of the Government of India in matters of finance and currency in past years. I do not venture on the particular recommendations made as they are still *in judicio*. Last summer we referred them to the opinions of Local Governments and representative commercial authorities, but meanwhile war broke out, and, adding upon a suggestion which some of the authorities suggested themselves put to us, we told them that the expression of their views might be deferred until normal conditions had been attained, so that both they and we might bring to bear upon these questions the valuable practical experience which would meanwhile have been gained from the present crisis. Provisionally, however, and without prejudice to the views previously held, we have adopted two of the Commission's proposals by restoring the scheme previously held in the Gold Standard Reserve in India by gold, and by taking power to increase the fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve by 24 millions.

"We have also, as I have already said, given a public and unqualified assurance of our determination to support exchange by all the means in our power, thus adopting a third and very important recommendation with an emphasis that gives it definite force.

"34. Before the war broke out, we also had under our consideration certain questions connected with the paper currency, the two most important being, perhaps, first, a radical improvement in the form and design of our currency notes—a matter which we have now had to set aside for a time owing to the crisis; and, second, the adoption of measures to facilitate the movement of money and to extend their use. As regards the latter question, the war alone, instead of being a stumbling block, appears to be likely to hasten a solution. In the period of general apprehension and rampant prices which immediately followed the outbreak of war, we regarded it as our foremost duty to secure the unimpeded movement of our notes in every practicable way; and I think we have had our reward in the assurance which this policy has given to us. It will be our object, as far as is feasible, to maintain, in a permanent measure, the facilities which we have granted in this period of emergency, and gradually to improve and develop our administrative arrangements with this end in view.

"35. As regards gold, our existing stock has naturally, in the conditions of the present year, not been augmented to any material extent from outside, and the net private imports of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in the present year are, so far, but little in excess of £2 millions. As, however, I have already stated, we now hold in India a large stock, namely £24 millions, which we are in a position to use for the support of exchange, should circumstances at any time require this.

"There has also of course been no further ropey currency, and the growth of the Gold Standard Reserve has thus been limited to the amounts advanced as interest on the invested portion. On the other hand, the value of the securities held in the Reserve has been written down with reference to the market price ruling at the beginning of January. The total amount of assets in England and India combined, then stood on the 31st January last at £25.6 millions. The sale of sterling bills to the extent of about £2½ millions has of course implied a transfer of that amount from the Reserve in England to that in India. But the Home balance which amounts at the present valuation, to about £12 millions of gold and sterling securities, is still strong, and can be supplemented, if necessary, by the shipment of our gold from India. Meanwhile exchange has gone above par, and for several weeks past the demand for money in India has wholly ceased.

PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA.

"36. I should like, in drawing to the conclusion of this speech, to add a few words on the question of India's financial preparedness for war. I said at the outset that our system here has been subjected to a supreme test. If we win our way through this crisis without drawing upon other resources and other credit than our own, our success will be due to the wise dispositions and the financial self-denial in the past which have built up for India a position of quite exceptional strength. With our restricted money markets here, we stand on a base of exceptionally large liquid resources immediately available, and these we possess in our Treasury balances, our Paper Currency reserve, and our Gold Standard Reserve, the combined efficiency of which is worth enhanced by the elasticity of our system, under which, in periods of emergency, our resources can fairly multiply. But more important still is the credit which India has established, through good and evil times alike, by maintaining her credit to her available means, and by avoiding the accumulation of wasteful debt. Almost the whole of her debt to-day represents productive cost, normally yielding a return far in excess of the interest which she has to pay on its current borrowed; sufficient indeed to cover also the interest on the small margin of debt which can be described as unproductive, and still to leave a ample surplus. She is thus entirely exempt from the dead weight of interest charges which hamper the finances of most Western countries, and will hamper them to a vastly increased extent by the time this war is subdued.

"37. The subject was discussed by my predecessor in introducing his Financial Statement for 1915-16. In present circumstances it presents, I think, a special interest and relevance, and

I have thought it worth while to bring up-to-date and present again the figures which he then gave:-

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Ordinary Debt.	Productive Public Works Department.			Grand total of Public Works (Total 4)
		Railways.	Irrigation.	Total.	
On 31st March:-					
1919	71.9	49.9	19.9	141.7	141.7
1920	67.9	49.9	19.9	137.7	137.7
1921	79.9	149.9	32.7	262.5	262.5
1922	89.5	128.1	28.8	246.4	246.4
1923	107.5	177.7	29.9	315.1	315.1
1924	20.9	111.9	21.9	154.7	154.7
1925	18.9	119.9	39.9	178.7	178.7

" I may explain that for the purpose of these figures interest has been uniformly converted into pounds sterling at the rate of Rs. 15 to the pound £.

" 108. It will be seen that out of a total debt of £274 million at the end of March 1925, only about £23 million represented ordinary or unproductive debt. The annual interest on the latter was £23 million only, and on the productive debt about £24 million, so that our total interest charges amounted to about £47 million. Railways and Irrigation works in the same year (1923-24) yielded us a return of £14 million. Thus we still had left some £23 million of clear income from our great capital undertakings, after meeting the interest charges on our entire public debt.

" 109. These figures refer, of course, only to our permanent or funded debt. We have also a certain amount of unsecured debt and other financial liabilities representing savings banks deposits, deposits of state provident funds, balances of local bodies, and so forth, which amounted at the end of 1924-25, to about £22 million. On the other hand, we had due to us on the same date a considerable body of loans given to Agriculture, local bodies, etc., which at the end of 1924-25 aggregated £124 million. Our liabilities outside our regular loans were thus represented by a net figure of £230 million—sum which may properly be included in the reckoning, but does not materially affect the broad results already brought out.

" 110. This then, represents the position which India's debt account had attained at the moment when normal conditions were interrupted by the outbreak of war. It is because this position was so strong that we can view without undue disquiet some considerable temporary additions to our debt. It has due to be remembered that, so far as the borrowings of the war period have been necessitated by the repayment of our savings banks deposits, they represent a discharge of unsecured debt, and these two sets of transactions, namely the draw on the savings banks and the corresponding borrowings, leave our debt position unchanged.

" 111. While, however, our general position is not so weak as which we may congratulate, I will not say complacently, but at any rate our predecessors, we must be careful not to allow it to be lulled too readily even by an extraordinary emergency such as this. For this reason, we have had, repeatedly, to reduce to some extent the provision for material and social development on which, in a succession of prosperous years, India has grown accustomed to rely. We have set proposed additional taxation to make good deficits which, we hope will prove to be temporary only. But, as I have already said, we should not hesitate to do so, if it appeared later that our permanent revenue position was seriously threatened. We must also remember that when the war is ended some of its effects may endure for some time to come, and in particular, that we shall then have to face the question of dealing with the temporary debt which we are now accumulating.

" 112. In conclusion, I must express my acknowledgments to officers of the Finance Department for the way in which they have dealt, in their various speeches, with a set of new and difficult conditions, which in many cases have added materially to their work and anxiety. I am deeply indebted to their loyal and efficient aid."

DEBENTURE LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir ANN JUDIN.—My Lord, a recent notification of the Government of India has introduced, with effect from the 1st April 1925, a stamp of territory situated on the eastern bank of the Javara from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to the Province of Deccan. The transfer has been effected by consolidation of health, revenue and other interests affecting not the proceedings of the new capital. It has also been considered desirable and necessary to the approval of the Secretary of State and the Local Government of the United Provinces has

* The reduction of total debt has shown to be due to the difference of 4-11 lakhs (Indian Rupees) between the amount of principal repaid and the amount of interest paid. The amount of interest paid was Rs. 1,10,00,000 and the amount of principal repaid was Rs. 1,14,10,000. The difference of Rs. 4,10,000 is the amount of interest paid in excess of the amount of principal repaid. The amount of interest paid in excess of the amount of principal repaid is Rs. 4,10,000.

agreed to the transfer of this territory. The bringing in of this step of land under the administration of the Chief Commissioners of Delhi is calculated to benefit the old and the new cities of Delhi. The object of the Bill that I move for leave to introduce is only to declare the enactments by which the added territory will be governed. With some light amendments the law in force in the Province of Delhi will be applied to the territory now added to that Province. The exceptions are set forth in Schedule II attached to the Bill. On the other hand, the enactments as presented in Schedule III, which are already in force in the area in question, are allowed to continue to be in force as before. They relate mainly to law and have been left unaltered with to avoid disturbance of the local agencies, incidents and conditions. My Lord, the Bill is a formal and non-contentious one, and I move for leave to introduce it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir AID FRANK then introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir BRIDGES CHATTERJEE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the *Foreigners Act, 1904*.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 28th March 1915.

DUNAR,
The 28th March 1915.

W. H. VISCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Government, Delhi, on Monday, the 22d March 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARRISON BURNES, a C.B., C.M.G., Vice-President, presiding,
and 48 Members, of whom 42 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. AMERY asked:—

1. "With reference to the question put by me in the Legislative Council on the 15th September 1913, asking that Government be pleased to consider the suggestion of the word 'Subordinate' as applied to the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and to which the Hon'ble Major-General Edmond replied that Government had under consideration the suggestion of the word '', will Government now be pleased to make a definite announcement?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"The question of the designation of military medical services of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department has been referred to the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, but a decision has been deferred pending the report of the Commission on Public Service regarding medical organization."

The Hon'ble Mr. AMERY asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state how many subordinate officials of the despatch Anglo-Indian Community, in the following Departments, have been despatched (exclusive of the Durbar staff) for meritorious service during the last five years, giving the name and Department in each case:—

- (a) Public Works Department.
- (b) Posts and Telegraphs.
- (c) Forest Department.
- (d) Survey.
- (e) Medical.
- (f) Police.
- (g) Secretariat and Ministerial offices.
- (h) State Railways.
- (i) Company-owned Lines?"

The Hon'ble Mr. WOOD replied:—

"The descriptions for which subordinate officials are ordinarily eligible are companionships of the R.S.O. and the R.E.M. Medal.

"A list* of the recipients of these decorations since 1911 is placed on the table. The Government of India are not in a position to say, without reference to Local Governments, what number of these belong to the despatched Anglo-Indian Community."

The Hon'ble Major-General MACMURDO CAMPBELL SMITH asked:—

3. "In view of the appointment of Mr. Gullberg as Indian Trade Commissioner in the House of Trade, London, do the Government propose making an inquiry as to the feasibility of manufacturing in India articles which in normal years used to be imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary or other parts of the Continent?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"The feasibility of manufacturing in India articles which in normal years used to be imported from Germany and Austria has already formed the subject of enquiry, and the results thereof have been issued to the public in the form of bulletins, while a selection has been to view in several of the leading journals India of articles previously imported from Germany and Austria, and similar articles made in India. The Government of India do not propose to extend the inquiry to embrace articles made in other parts of the Continent of Europe."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARAB ALI asked:—

4. "Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether they propose to start small scale industries to encourage local enterprises and industries?

(b) Whether any scheme is under contemplation for improving the indigenous trade of the country with special reference to the goods or articles hitherto largely imported from foreign States?

(c) Whether they propose to establish at least in the provincial capitals commercial and industrial bureaus to help local merchants with required information on trade subjects?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"(a) The question of how far local industries can be encouraged either by Government starting model factories, or as far as the selling of the Secretary of State on the subject permit, or by other means, has in the past received, and is constantly receiving, the attention of the Government of India and of Local Governments.

(b) I may refer the Hon'ble Member to my speech in the debate on the Hon'ble Raja Krishnaraj Wodeyar's Resolution in which I explained what action Government was taking in this matter.

* See Appendix A, page 76, post, and Appendix B, page 77, post.

the whole of the non-recurring grant within one year. Moreover, the settlement of the public works involves a good deal of labour and time. Building often has to be delayed, maps and estimates have to be prepared, land has to be acquired, tenders have to be called and so on. At the same time it is also hoped that the Provincial Governments have to create a large amount of work early in the year, the useful employment of which not only is undesirable towards the close of it. And if the supply is suddenly withdrawn in the following year, when the Provincial Government has, after labouring effort, got the machinery into action, the result might prove disastrous to progress, the plans for which would be thrown into confusion. It is a waste then unless to place funds at the disposal of the Provincial Governments for advances which interest be secured through the Public Works and then to cut off the supply at a time when they can be. The Hon'ble Mr. Welton, however, would seem to have realised the importance of the present arrangements himself, as he has referred in his introductory speech to the risk of "retrogression" with past arrangements in which Local Governments have entered on carrying out a programme of special expenditure of those objects which they had every reason to expect to be able to maintain.

"It is true that the budgeted grant to the Provinces shows a slight advance upon the Revised Estimate for the current year (Rs. 4,98,00,000 against Rs. 4,68,24,000), but the actual circumstances is that it is insufficient for any reasonably large programme, and that the large volume of advances that have been put ready within the year will be hung up indefinitely.

And this need cause not only serious inconvenience but actual loss. For, even in the present Budget, expenditure as it is by way of advance has been provided for in the New Capital at Delhi, and the Hon'ble Finance Minister has rightly justified his position by the statement that the amount in question will suffice to carry on some degree the work already in progress and on which the distribution of material and the disbanding of establishments. The most loss of resources will satisfy the Council that a larger grant is necessary in 1915-16 for the support of Education. The risk of deterioration of buildings and other materials, and the consequences of the disbanding of educational establishments like special land acquisition offices are, as pointed out by the Department in any other. It is a poor consolation to the Provincial Governments that with this restricted programme the Provincial balances on the 31st March 1916, will amount to Rs. 20 lakhs, and of this, Rs. 2 lakhs may be taken on working for special grants, namely one for irrigation, which have been made by the Government of India, mostly for expenditure in connection with Education and Sanitation. The application of the closing balances of the coming year is uncertain, and it is by no means unlikely that unforeseen factors will come into play to thwart the anticipations of the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The fairly large balances at the end of the current year are only to stress upon up to a certain limit, namely, one which would enable me to meet about my recommendation is not founded upon any accurate knowledge of the schemes that are ready and that will be stored without the additional grant; but I feel sure the number is large, and a reference to the Education Department will doubtless verify the fact that I do not overstate the necessities of the situation. There is under the recommendation as just made for the expenditure that if the Federal provision for Education and Sanitation be increased by Mr. Welton, the money would remain idle. That provision for Education alone is less than that made about this time last year by Rs. 8,50,000.

"Now, the past year previous for Medical expenditure is less than the Budget provision of the current year by Rs. 20,00,000, and is less than the Revised Estimate for the current year by Rs. 1,10,00,000. The disparity in military duty out of India of a large number of medical men is another factor which is a great deal of the diminished expenditure, but this is not the whole explanation. A heavy reduction in the allowance for Fuel and Light has had to do with it. From the Hon'ble Finance Minister's Memorandum we find that a non-recurring grant of only 12.15 lakhs has been made in aid of Sanitation and Medical expenditure out of the Imperial revenues as against Rs. 45 lakhs in 1913-14 and Rs. 41 lakhs in 1914-15, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 8,44,000. This cannot be satisfactory.

What is even a grant of 25 lakhs to the whole of India? How many schemes of sanitary improvement could it finance? It is not correct to suggest that that is all that the Provinces can possibly spend next year. With our knowledge of the urgent needs of the local bodies and of sanitary improvement in both urban and rural areas, we can confidently assert that there is just at the present moment in India a great unmet need for the public employment of funds. It is money above what is wanted, and not laid for the employment. The necessary sanitation of India, 750,000,000, is not a small thing, and what with miasma, plague, cholera, small-pox, tuberculosis, and other diseases, the mortality among the general population is abominably high. According to the Statistical Abstract relating to British India, out of a registered population of 348,848,119 in 1911, 7,631,141 died in 1912 from all causes, or a mean death-rate of 15.61 per mille of population. During the decade 1900-1911, the rate oscillated between 10.31 and 18.21. On this the mortality from fever alone was between 27.62 and 25.94 per mille. The average was improved, it is true, to 18.71 in 1912 and to 18.75 in 1913, and that from fever to 18.47 in 1912 and to 18.71 in 1913. But the rates are very high. As pointed out last year by Dr. C. V. Dwyer before the Royal Colonial Institute, in his masterly survey of 'The British Empire and Sanitation,' that India with the highest birth-rate which puts down the average of increase in population in the white Empire. In Australia the average death-rate is 18 per mille of population. As it is, even with a phenomenal birth-rate of 38.64 per mille of registered population, the net addition to population in British India was not more than 6.04 per mille in 1911, and only 4.5 per mille per decade over the whole period from 1881 to 1911. During the last decade the number of towns and villages also doubled from 130,185 in 1900 to 2,50,000 in 1914. So, I believe to a city which is now in the terrible grip of the most virulent epidemic of plague that we have ever seen, and the people there are dying by the hundreds every day. And even so that thousands of lives cannot be made healthier and more agreeable at Sagar by spending not composed areas and adopting other methods of scientific sanitation. And what is more of Nagpur is the same, with verminous in the case only of all urban and rural areas of India. Yet, how many Sanitation and District Councils have got the means to undertake a reasonably comprehensive programme of scientific sanitation? With India's forthcoming, what cannot be done to clear jungle, to fill up tanks, to improve the water-supply, to provide a proper system of drainage, and to open out congested areas? And estimates of sanitation cannot be wanting. This question of medical and recurring grants for sanitation has been in the fore now for about two years, and it would be a wonder if a fair number of schemes be not ready by this time. The Department of Sanitation, which has the oversight of sanitary matters, will be able to suggest as to the point, but prior first it appears necessary

that within three years we have reached a point in railway development when we cannot probably employ in 1913-14 more than a seventh part of our total expenditure to end of 1913-14. He 15,50,000 against Rs. 1,50,00,000. If Hon'ble Members may be sure that an increased need to employ part of Rs. 15 lakhs of rupees for the support of Education and Sanitation will be equally spent in the present as in the coming year, and the fear of any portion of it being at the end of it is groundless. It is further more necessary, as the foregoing statement of facts will show, that the additional grant should be made. The only relevant question that remains to be discussed in this connection relates to the source from which the money is to be found.

"On an examination of the Budget will show that, out of the total allocated of eight crores pounds sterling for capital outlay on railways, upon fifty lakhs have been provided for the construction of new lines and upon the balance of Rs. 7,50,00,000 for the improvement of existing lines. The Hon'ble Member for the Madras Presidency, Mr. S. S. Sivasubramanian, has explained his position with regard to these railways, but, with all his able advocacy, he will never be so far as to say that we must acquiesce both about the amount and the expediency of these allocations. It is a debatable point if a programme of new construction must always form a feature of our annual Budget. Either view has powerful advocates, but the one outstanding fact is the controversy is that the profitable nature of railway companies in India is doubtful. In good years there is a small surplus of profit but, as pointed out by Mr. Sir Frederick Wilson last year, it is generally only 100% of the railway system was worked at a net loss to the State. The price of the Government of India was also laid down by him on that same occasion. 'We must never allow our railways to become again, even temporarily, a net burden on the general taxpayer.' The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, speaking last year on the Budget, shared his predecessor's poor opinion about the profit-making capacity of our railways, and observed with his accustomed force and directness: 'Briefly, although the net profits we have derived from railways in recent years are far exceeding, they represent but a small surplus of profit on the total capital invested, and that surplus may be materially affected by trade or climatic contingencies beyond our control. This year the net profit after meeting interest charges has amounted to about the value of the net profit of 10% only. These circumstances only demonstrate the fact I wish to emphasize that our annual programme of new lines must be reduced to a minimum, especially because every addition to the railway system is increasing financial responsibility of Government for renewal and improvement which must be discharged irrespective of the state of its finances. It is true that weighty considerations, economic and political, would justify railway expansion; but the point I wish to express upon Hon'ble Members is that this expansion must be financed upon adequately cautious terms, and should only be financed by Government or when your when it is unavoidable. It does not matter much if new construction is financed out of our surplus, provided no reduction of a well-expected deficit is present at the time the statements are made. But what is at issue is the question of finding the funds for it as a part of heavy deficit and of uncertain future like the present, the policy is certainly open to criticism. And when added to this is the fact that the allocation for construction of new lines is small, if not directly at the disposal of, but simultaneously with a heavy outlay of the programme of Education and Sanitation, which are admittedly 'the primary objects' of British India's Administration, the expediency of the capital outlay becomes obvious.

"But, last year, Rs. 15,50,000, the capital expenditure on railways was over twelve million pounds sterling, and a little less than the sum of 12½ lakhs recommended by the Railway Committee, and in the present year, a year of great anxiety to Government, when all expenditure has had to be cut down, it exceeds £14 million pounds sterling. Now, after the two years' heavy outlay, would it be wise to start a new, at least in the matter of the construction of new lines? And what is the general opinion about the three new lines for which Hon'ble Member has asked to provide fifty lakhs of rupees next year? The Administration Report on Railways in India for 1913-14 shows that the Villupputur-Sivagangai Railway was not even surveyed by that year. It may be that it is not generally intended for the relief of the existing lines between the Madras and Calcutta, but the point that demands consideration is, how is it considered to very urgent that it cannot be delayed for one year? There is nothing to show that a year's delay would be injurious to the interest of the country as a whole. The Madras-Bombay Railway, again, was surveyed as far back as 1905-07. The construction could be put off so long, although we have passed through very prosperous years in the interval. Last year provision was made for it, but it could not be taken on hand for unresolvable reasons. Supposing there is a further delay of a year, how will the consequences be serious? What the railway cannot be great, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has been asked for the construction of this line against an estimated expenditure of 35 lakhs. The Madras-Bombay Railway, with a length of 345-04 miles, is being constructed in sections. On 31st March, 1914, it had an open length of 25 miles, and the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,32,60,785. The remaining portion was sanctioned on 29th July 1909. In the current year there was a budget provision of 15 lakhs for further construction. Presently, the amount has been deferred in the way intended. Substantial progress has thus been made, but it was expected that the whole length will be constructed at once. And if that is not the case and if the construction is a process of years, it is not clear to me what the further development of the Madras-Bombay Railway will be seriously hampered if the extension is not carried out at once. For, to be by the end the representatives about the urgency of the construction to which the Hon'ble Member has referred, would appear to lack special merit. It should be borne in mind that there was an actual loss in 1913-14 on the open length of 25 miles for which we have stated, the proportion of expenses to earnings being 118%. If these are dispensed from our next year's Budget, the measure of Rs. 15 lakhs becomes unnecessary; even with the construction provided for, a 45 per cent. increase must strike us as wholly unnecessary.

"For, on the strength of the above analysis of the needs of Educational and Sanitary progress, and in the absence of any special urgency about the construction of the three new lines of railway for which provision is made in the Budget, I claim a re-adjustment, and suggest that the allocation for Railways should be reduced by the sum of rupees fifty lakhs against for fresh construction, and the amount thus freed should be employed for the support of Education and Sanitation. I take Education and Sanitation together, as with my best knowledge of the subjects under each head which are

ready, as are likely to be ready shortly, it is far better that I should plead for a further grant of fifty lakhs for both, leaving it to the Department of Education, with its fuller grasp of details, to apportion the amount between the two."

The Hon'ble Sir Gloucester Gurnea:—"Sir, my associate's proposal, as that made by the Hon'ble Mr. Dethlefsen, for elevating the revenues of Local Governments and for securing non-recurring Imperial grants for the promotion of Education and Sanitation, in addition to the Imperial grants that have been made in recent years by Government, will have the useful support of Hon'ble Members. It is for this that last year I invited the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to the urgency of a liberal revision of the rules regarding 'lapsed grants' in the case of those and other non-current objects. Not apart from the question of 'lapses,' I think the Hon'ble Member has successfully indicated the way in which the budgetary grants for these important heads of expenditure can be substantially increased without prejudice either to the interests of the general administration or to the special interests of the Railway Department."

"Though I do think that the Budget as it is, has been very carefully prepared and that there should be as little interference with it as possible in some like these, the question of the absorption of new lines of railway should be examined and decided in view of the necessary recurring expenditure involved. It is not the initial outlay alone that has to be provided, but it adds too the annual outlay of such line consumed has to be financed. The financial responsibility of Government is thus of a twofold nature, and this should impose on us extra caution in the matter of extensions. And it follows that only veritable expenditure should be incurred in this direction, especially where the State is not free of such."

"I may also point out that the allocations to the Provinces that are now suggested may be agreed by the Government if the necessities of a sudden extension in the nature of the work is desired. They will hence be an strengthening on the part of the Provincial Governments to come to the relief of this Government in such a contingency. The year they have regarded promptly to the appeal of the Government of India, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not be equally amenable in future."

"Our suggestions were. The additional grants for Education and Sanitation should only be made to Local Governments that have got schemes ready, and are, therefore, in a position to employ the funds within the year to the best advantage."

"My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dethlefsen has just alluded to the state of Nagpur at the present time, but I will not be doing my duty if I do not acknowledge the great help that has been given by the Local Government during the last ten years in supporting the town, and if I pause in at its words this year, it is a mere accolade and not in any way due to look at help on the part of Government and, for the matter of that, of the Municipality. I must, however, say that there is still some for such sanitary improvement, and any increased grant aside for the improvement of the town will be most cheerfully received and most wisely spent."

The Hon'ble Mr. Crane:—"I think, Sir, it might be useful to the Council if I were to intervene at this juncture to say a few words about our proposals for expenditure on new railways, as expenditures which the Hon'ble Mr. Dethlefsen appears to regard with disapproval. I will leave the question of general policy to be dealt with by my Honourable Colleagues the Finance Minister, and will merely say before the Council a statement of the new railway projects which we have in hand. I had hoped that my Honourable Colleagues the President of the Railway Board, who knows, of course, much more about the details of these projects than I do, would have done this; but unfortunately he is indisposed. However, for the purpose of this debate, probably the greatest outline will be sufficient. I can hardly hope perhaps to carry conviction to the Hon'ble Mr. Dethlefsen, who has told us that my Honourable friend the Finance Minister has already failed to convince him; but I will say my duty so far. The Hon'ble Mr. Dethlefsen has told us that if a new line is not awarded for education and sanitation, every scheme will be long up and much money will be wasted. I do not know how far this is really applicable to education and sanitation, but I am quite sure that it is particularly applicable to railways. It will be most unaccountable to proceed, as the Honourable Member said we ought to proceed, by merely taking up new construction when there happened to be large schemes, possibly opened out by considerable periods, during which all the work previously done had been lying idle and all the capital employed had been lying idle. If the Honourable Member will forgive my saying so, he seems to regard the building of a new line of railway as something of the same way as buying a new hat, as an individual piece of out-of-pocket, which can or cannot be consumed and which stands by itself. This is not at all the case with railways. A new line now laid is really an extension of an existing system, existing lines. It is also required for the development of existing lines and means increased revenue and increased trade."

"Of the actual construction which we have in hand at present there are six lines, which I may describe as major projects. On these we propose to spend in all a sum of between 35 to 50 lakhs only. I need not describe these projects in detail, but I should like to point out that if we fail to secure this expenditure during 1915-16, not only shall we incur a very substantial loss of revenue due to failure to open these lines as early as we might, but hitherto when construction is resumed for it we spend less than is proposed, work will have to be shut down again shall have to incur very considerable unnecessary expenditure in making good the damage caused by weather in the intervening period. Regarding the Bhandara Bridge, which has previously raised so much a call upon our resources, we have in hand four projects, which I may describe as minor projects. A word in regard to each of these is perhaps desirable. They are the four projects to which the Honourable member referred. The Peshwa Bhausaat Railway has now been practically completed for the 75 miles between Thane, the previous station, and Angam, which is perhaps best described as a point on the map. For there is three lakhs a town and a village worth considering as for an railway traffic is concerned. The Honourable Member from Baroda, should they say to intervene in the debate, will be able to inform the Honourable member of the necessities of the state of feeling in Baroda regarding the proposed further extension of this line. I was myself in Baroda last year, and it was most strongly pressed on me by the municipal authority there. I am not in a position to say anything definite as the subject of the extension at present, but I am quite sure we should have to incur very strong criticism and expensive loss, because if we were to drop our proposal to secure funds for this project. Two other large projects—the Baroda River Bridge and the Bombay

Blackburn Branch extension—though they are now railways, but within the category of works of agriculture and irrigation, since each of them is designed primarily for the relief of irrigation on existing lines. Each is both an important and an expensive project as which work is at present in full swing, and we must give less than the alternative proposed without incurring excessively additional outlay on establishment and so forth, by prolonging the period of construction. The first of these four projects is the third Nagpur Railway with a branch to the French Valley. This project has already been under construction for over six years, and the section from Nagpur to Amli is now well on its way. No one, I am sure, knows better than the Honorable member himself, the strong feeling which exists in favour of this railway being completed in his Province, and I am sure that, whether he see the Government of India or not, he will work to see the project discontinued. There remains a great deal of work to be done including heavy earth work and tunnelling and the delay is looking at last, as the Honorable member of the motion probably knows better than most of us, but a sense of very great sympathy in the Central Provinces. After carefully considering the matter we have come to the conclusion that it is not worth while taking up this work piecemeal, but that the time has come when a special effort should be made to get this important line open for traffic throughout. As I have said, it has already been six years under construction and if we give money to disturb the final period of construction very well suited to two years with a very large loss of income on the railway already incurred. A full statement is I hold extremely desirable, is best almost a necessity, for this particular line.

"We have also supposed to reserve funds for three new projects. The first of these—the Vishnupur-Patnagarh—has not yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but it has already been recognised as a most important work inasmuch as the relief it will afford to the Nagpur-Nagda Railway Company's main line between Calcutta and the coal-fields. If the commencement of work is postponed until the end of the war the opening of the line for traffic will be considerably delayed. Unless we begin work at once it will have that the Nagpur-Nagda Railway will be relieved in this way before the coal boom comes must be abandoned.

"The third of the money from the Midland Provisionary would I am sure strenuously support our action in securing funds for the construction of the Pithoragarh-Erithoggy Railway. The delay in the commencement of work on this project has been a chronic source of complaint for the last part of two decades. We hope, though the matter is still under discussion, to be able to commence work during the forthcoming year, and it would be very short sighted if we were to fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

"The only other new project has comparatively small area—the proposed Dholka-Dandkheda Railway. This is fast but part of a larger project for a railway from Nagpur to Dholka, of which the Nagpur-Dandkheda section will be constructed at the expense of the Maratha Durbar. We are under agreement with the Highways and Roadways and Central India Railway Company to undertake the construction of the two sections simultaneously and when we receive funds for commencing work upon the Dholka section we shall run the risk of having to carry on our part.

"In the circumstances which I have explained, I submit to the Council that it would be most inexpedient to fail to proceed with the construction of these new railways. Apart from the particular considerations which I have placed before the Council, we have to look forward to a great revival of trade when the war is over. And there is the question of employment in India. At the present moment it is a very sad state that we should be anything but in greater unemployment than most anywhere else by the result of the war. That is my mind is a very strong additional reason for carrying out these works."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale:—Sir, I have great sympathy with the object which it is desired to attain by the resolution moved by my friend, namely, that more money may be allotted to the Provincial Government for the development of industry and irrigation. While I feel in some ways that considerably more money should be spent by the State in furtherance of education and sanitation than is being done at present, while I consider the doing of education and sanitation to be most urgent, while I am of opinion that from the point of view of the people of this country nothing is more urgently required than education and sanitation, I am afraid I cannot see eye to eye with my friend in regard to the money which he proposes to be employed for the desired end in this instance. It is true that malaria is increasing in violence year after year. Certain portions of Bengal which were, comparatively speaking, free from malaria have suffered untold miseries owing to this scourge this year and although we are greatly owing to the aid of the mild weather, malaria has not abated in any appreciable degree in the major portion of North Bengal.

"It is also true that malaria runs its furthest westward of our country. Our greatest problem now, who has just passed away, made that his principal cry, and I earnestly share his view that primary education must gradually be made free and, if possible, compulsory. It was with these motives that we in Bengal, before the grand announcement made by His Excellency only last Saturday at the Commission meeting that the Government of India were going to grant one lakh of rupees to the Alameda University. Therefore I should personally welcome any proposition that may help us to obtain more and more money for the cause of Education."

"In this instance, however, my friend proposes that the statement for Railways in the coming year be reduced by fifty lakhs. Now there is no question that of all our wants, the needs of India have taken precedence for it is only when we have the requirements of our health most needs our first consideration, and the increasing mortality due to malaria and other diseases due to sanitary conditions and particularly the want of proper drainage were most to be checked. First in this country comes the need of Education of the right kind without the immediate and necessary development of which we cannot hope that the Government of this country can be maintained. It is immediately after that, in order to advance the cause of irrigation and Railways. Our country is very badly served as regards railways. In some parts, especially in Bengal, our great waterways are gradually being choked up. Besides, I am strongly of opinion that railway rates in their state at present and in progress, my friend the Honorable Member himself has already stated a very large curtailment with regard to railway expenditure for the coming year while he has mentioned the entire amount, namely, one million one hundred thousand pounds, which would be required for the purpose of irrigation as advised by the Public Works Department, he has not done railway expenditure by one-third of the total

amount. Where originally 15 millions were provided he has cut them down to 9 millions. Therefore a further reduction seems hardly to be possible and is likely to impede the working of our railways.

"I had the extreme pleasure the other day of witnessing the opening ceremony of the Haddon Bridge on the Lower Orange at Nam, which is one of the greatest engineering works in the world. Although this has, during the past years, made a heavy call upon our resources, now that it is completed, it will no doubt give a great impetus to trade and commerce. Superfluous in industries and railways is never wanted, for railways and irrigation are always paying customers. The total interest charges on our public debt amounted to some 24 millions in the year 1913-14, while our railways and irrigation works in the same year yielded us a return of 12½ millions. Thus, there was still left some 11½ millions of our revenue from these great undertakings. In spite of this, however, if my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister had not already proposed to make a solar emulsion of 4 millions in our railway expenditure, I would have been very glad to have supported a motion in favour of a reduction in the allotment for railways. Under the careful and wise guidance of my friend who is unfortunately absent to-day, I name the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bart, the present head of the Railway Board, I have no doubt that our railways have a great future before them. The extent of extension and electrification are certainly phenomenal, but I am sure there are other means and ways whereby more money can be found for the furtherance of these objects and I shall be glad to offer my humble suggestions as a solution thereof.

The Hon'ble MEMBER, HATFIELD, CANTON, HANTS.—"Sir, I beg to support this resolution. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Under-Secretary has made out a good case for reducing the allotment for railways in the coming year by some 25 lakhs and allocating that amount to Financial Development for the development of Industries and Commerce. This is a view that in view of the state of the war the allotment for railways for the forthcoming year has been reduced from 15 to 8 millions sterling, but the 25 lakhs mentioned in the resolution is intended for the construction of new lines for which there is an urgency and which may well be put off for some time. The Government have always had at heart the promotion of Industries and Commerce and this principle may be well affirmed by the Government accepting the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. MEMBER, BANG.—"Sir, I entirely sympathize with my Hon'ble friend in his desire that education should progress, and I think he will also appreciate our desire that railway and other developments should also progress. I think we must realize that the Budget is essentially a business one, and there is no room for a great deal of sentiment as to it; I think probably it is the most businesslike Budget which has ever been presented to this Council. We have all had to realize that the Finance Minister's first duty has been to set down expenditure in every way. We have our own part to play in the way of education, railways and other things, but we have all had to realize that we must accept a great deal less than we asked for and a very great deal less than we could usually expect to get. In reducing the railway grant from 15 millions to 8 millions, I think my Hon'ble friend should realize that the reduction is one-third or 33 per cent. It has been pointed out frequently that 12 millions was some years ago considered to be the minimum on which the railways could work in this country. My own opinion is that we should require now, to go ahead properly and to maintain the railways, something more like 16 or 17 millions. Sir, saying that we have agreed, and cheerfully agreed, to accept, under present conditions, a sum of 8 millions, which is about half of what we consider to be the least we ought to have, I think that those who participate in education should be well pleased that they have got almost as large a grant as they have ever got before. In saying that we willingly accept this grant of 8 millions for railways, we realize that it is the very least by which existing railways can be kept up to any state of efficiency, and if railways do not progress, they must go back. It must also be borne in mind that there are large numbers of unproductive works in this country now on which resources have been spent. Until they become productive, the country is suffering serious loss, and I know well that the Finance Minister is feeling the Budget has borne in mind the urgent necessity of bringing these works to a productive stage. I therefore think that, though I sympathize entirely with my Hon'ble friend's desire that education should be well supported, I cannot support his proposition."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MARTIN.—"Sir, this resolution is, strictly speaking, not in order at all at this stage of the discussion, with reference to No. 3 (C) of the Rules which regulate our discussion of the Financial Statement, since the resolution does not specifically refer to any additional grant to Local Government proposed or mentioned in the Financial Statement or in the Secretary's supplementary Memorandum. Hence, however, it is a case of a resolution that has been put forward at this first stage, we have decided not to challenge it, but we must not be taken as a precedent for the future."

"Well, the Hon'ble Member made it clear that what he desires is to cut out the whole of the 20 lakhs allotted for new lines in the coming year's railway programme and present this amount to the Province for further expenditure on education and sanitation."

"Taking first the effect of this proposal on our railway programme, I need not add much to the remarks already made by the Hon'ble Chairman Member and by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Member, BANG. I may only more remind the Council that our present railway programme of 8 millions means a very drastic curtailment, a curtailment of one-third, from what has been assigned for the last five years as the standard. It is now nearly two millions less than the expenditure in 1913-14. A large amount of the railway staff is spent in India and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk has brought out, further restriction of this amount beyond what we have already proposed will reduce the demand for labour which, in the present circumstances it is desirable to increase as far as possible. To make a further curtailment by wiping out the whole of such small provisions as we have been able to make for new lines, I regard as absolutely inadvisable. As I pointed out in my Budget speech last year, we must not regard the economic benefits to the community which the Government are able to realize as confined to education and sanitation, valuable as these are."

"The people are equally benefited, as I then said, by an extension of railway facilities, which expands trade, mitigates the effects of famine or scarcity, and adds to the personal convenience of Indian travellers. I do not in the least underestimate the benefits of education and sanitation, which prove to some extent the aid of the Hon'ble Member, but we must try and hold the scales even more than he proposes."

* Thus, I would draw attention, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ghoshkar had already done, to what I said in paragraph 84 of my second speech, in which I said that the Financial Statement was under discussion. I then brought out our policy on railways and electricity as ordinary circumstances of an industrial character that it yields up a very large balance—in 1913-14 it amounted to more than twelve lakhs—towards ordinary general charges after paying off the expenses connected with our debt for the same of income. I would ask the Hon'ble Member to remember, the Government of India would not have embarked on the large scheme of education and sanitation had they not anticipated several years' of extraordinary expenditure on railways and on the different forms brought in by the Government. I am a strong supporter of the policy of the Government, but for a little prior to education and sanitation at present, in preparing to throw away expenditures of nearly three lakhs to the Nation.

The Hon'ble Member asked whether the estimate of loss as in the small percentage of profits as railways. I can not undertake a word of what will be these matters. It is my duty to look at both sides of the question, and I pointed out that although any profits are large—millions of pounds—they are small as compared with the capital charges outstanding, which will soon amount to about 100 millions pounds. That shows, as I have already said, the necessity for caution,—that is, to be quite sure that works will be profitable, or as we say in India—before we start upon them. That, however, as the abnormal circumstances of the present year, the percentage of profit as railways falls to the whole sum outstanding is only 33 per cent, after paying interest charges, and assuming in 1915-16 we estimate it only at 32 per cent, the Hon'ble Member would then be disappointed questioner. He took these figures from the table in paragraph 27 of my recent Budget speech. I would like to draw his attention to the figures which immediately precede them. He will see that even on these small percentages, 33 and 32 per cent, as railways, after meeting all working and interest charges, it is the Government's net profit of £1,916,000 in 1914-15, and £1,770,000 in 1915-16. These handsome figures will be the Government's net profit, and I think it is fair to say that we are earning 3 millions pounds. Without the railway profit, which is it unprofitable, which has stood between the monthly and increasing deficits.

I now come to the last of the resolutions on a resolution and resolution early. What the House has before it is to amend the million pounds, by which we propose to allow the Local Government to amend their current revenue in 1911-12, by another million pounds. The financial effect of this proposal would be not merely to add to our Imperial revenue deficit, but to diminish our cash balances and to increase by half the amount of next year's borrowing on account of the expenditure deficit. I am not, of course, suggesting that the Government are not at the present point of view that this is a most serious proposal. As I indicated in the concluding part of my recent lecture, the Government, while satisfactory financial position has been built up by the wise action of our predecessors, and although the circumstances now existing have justified us, for this year and the next, in having recourse to expenditure borrowing rather than increased taxation, have not proposed to add to next year's revenue by a million pounds, but have proposed to increase the revenue by a million pounds in order to meet expenditure on education and social services.

[illegible]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ansari.—"Sir, I beg to oppose any resolution in the construction of railways in India or Burma."

[illegible]

the railway programme should be supported; but the point which claims our attention at this particular juncture is the propriety, the wisdom, the expediency of allocating a large sum of money for it in a year when a heavy deficit is expected. I share the view which the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce entertains, in common with some other members, as regards the general utility of the railway programme. But the question is, are we justified, as we sought to be for the Government's money in the further extension of railway programmes in a year of deficit? I say, Sir, that strategic railways, railways that are required for political purposes, are absolutely necessary, and must be constructed at all cost, even when our finances do not permit of it. I go further and say that protective railways, railways that are required for the mitigation of famines and feed capable employment in times of famine, should also be undertaken. But, Sir, protective railways as well as strategic railways and railways that are required for political purposes stand on an entirely different footing from railways that are required for the promotion of trade and commerce. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has spoken about the profits of our railways and has pointed out that, but for these profits on railways, the necessity for additional taxation would have been self-evident. But when one applies his attention to the enormous capital that has been laid out in building railway lines in India, the profits after paying interest are absolutely small, and do not appear to me questionable. I submit I should not be misunderstood. I have not run down railways; I am a cordial supporter of railways, and all that I have stated is that the Government have not made up a case for spending this year 18 lakhs of rupees on the construction of new railways. Sir William Meyer says that we have reduced our expenditure from 22 crores to 8 crores—a very drastic curtailment. I care further that the bulk of these 8 crores will be spent on receipts and repairs, and a very small percentage of it will be spent in the construction of new railways. But all this is immaterial. Railways was made in the Nagpur State railway. In my speech I did not at all allude to the expenditure under that head, being dropped for the reason that that scheme had been shelved for a period of three years since the construction had been started. It is, therefore, not surprising that it should find a place in the next year's railway programme. But I must admit that there has been no explanation about the other railways forthcoming. I was very anxiously expecting an explanation of some sort on the urgency of these three new lines, which for some time appeared to be constructed, and so that the Finance Minister and Mr. Clark has thrown away light on the absolute necessity of spending money this year on these lines. It has not been at all pointed out that the postponement of this programme for a year would cause any serious inconvenience either to the State or to the country. Sir William Meyer, with his characteristic force, has also stated that he will take in mind when a suitable opportunity comes, about the construction of railways in the Central Provinces and that he would then trouble me at my utterance to-day. I am prepared. I may say that I am not a man likely to be discouraged by that. Those discussions have their good effect, and I have no doubt that, though the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has not accepted my resolution to-day, it will have a great deal of effect in the future, and I feel confident that in the ensuing year's budget we shall have a large sum under the heads of Sanitation and Education. Sir, I know the ultimate fate of my resolution. It is not likely to be passed, but I feel the moral importance of it, and though I do not press for a division, I still request you, Sir, to put it to the vote."

The resolution was put and rejected.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th March 1945.

Dated,
The 24th March 1945.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

(Refer all to the Answer to Question 3, page 18, vol.1.)

LET OF THE MEMBERS OF THE DEFENDING STAFFS FROM THE 1ST DECEMBER 1911
TO THE 1ST JUNE 1914.

TYPICAL SECTION ORDER

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[Call Service in India—Europe]—42.

Moreover, Definition 4.10 is equivalent to the notion

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20. The Hon. John Scudler Chandler, of the American Mission House in the Madras Presidency.
21. Nura Nauralla Khan, Honorary Vice-Consul, Kororan, Persian Gulf.
22. Aghe Mohamed Khaki-Far-Mohamed Kerim, Organist in the British Residency, Seolra, Persian Gulf.
23. Majesticah Gahad, Esq., Provisional Contractor to the Navy and Indian Marine, Barkara, Persian Gulf.
24. Yusuf Kassar, an Arab Merchant of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
25. Dr. Isidat Brown of the Memorial Hospital, Lucknow, Punjab.
26. Lala Dhara Choud, President, Dehra Ghok Khan, Punjab, on special duty in connection with the new Chronicle Press.
27. Lala Harshan Das, L.D.S., Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.
28. Comptroller (Honorary Captain) William David Gray, Indian Miscellaneous List, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, Army Headquarters.
29. Miss Elizabeth Anne Williams, B.A., Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Poona.
30. Miss Elizabeth Sarah Kelly, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Havelock (on leave).
31. Miss Mary Lavinia Hayes, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Poona.
32. Miss Helen Anne Macdonald Hall, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Senior Nursing Sister, Lucknow (on leave).
33. Honorary Captain Charles Henry Orman, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Dacca, Punjab.
34. Subedar Abdul Karim Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
35. Asadar Nirmaya Das, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
36. Huzar Ali, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
37. Urmu Narain Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.
38. Huzar Ali Huzar, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.
39. Miss Netthal Kapadia, B.Sc., Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.
40. The Rev. John Ferguson Smith, M.A., Missionary at Assand, and an Honorary Magistrate, Assand, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.
41. Officer Harold August Smith, Esq., M.A., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector, on special duty in connection with the Settlement of Colonial Tribes in the Rajpoot District, Bombay Presidency.
42. Pawan Agastha Singh, Esq., Principal, Talukdari Gaudia School, Wadhwan, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.
43. Robert Talbot Harrison, Esq., J.P., Public Works Department, Bombay, Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branch.
44. Miss Lala Moore, Government, Amikot State, Bombay Presidency.
45. Timothy Hughworth Goss, Esq., M.A., J.P., in charge of the Children's Hospital at Pandharpur, Bombay Presidency.
46. Alexander Melroyne Macdonald, Esq., Secretary, Municipal Commission, Ajmer, Rajasthan.
47. Albert Edward Pierre Gilman, Esq., Superintendent of the Gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra, United Provinces.
48. Sardar Sahib Talwar Singh, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.
49. Miss Fletcher of the Indian Medical Mission, Gurgaon District, Punjab.
50. E. Farman, Esq., Provisional Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
51. W. G. Hazenham, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Commission of Diffusion's Fund.
52. O. R. Ouse, Esq., Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore.
53. Agastha Panchik John, Esq., Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore.
54. Lieutenant Alan Henry Mount, Esq., Engineer, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore.
55. Mahomed Asadullah, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Bodyguard.
56. Dr. M. Y. Young of the Anglo-Vietnam CO Company.

India, 15th Nov 1913.

No. 107.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kousari-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Services in India to—

1. K. S. R. T. Madhavan, Barrister-at-Law, M.A., Private Medical Practitioner and a Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Madras.
2. Miss Catherine Frances Ling, a member of the Church of England Seavra Mission, Madras Presidency.
3. Rev. Mother Mary of St. Paula, Lady Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Heart and of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Bangalore.
4. Edward George Hodge, Esq., Secretary, Calcutta Trade Association.
5. Abdul Samad Khan, Chief Secretary of the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.
6. Percy Brocklebury, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the United Provinces.

11-11

11. The Rev. Father Amabile, Missionary, Capote Mission, Ajmer.
12. Mrs. Hansbeli Savdin, Manager, "Sara Sada" charity for women in Bombay, and Joint Secretary of the Hindu Widows' Home, Poona.
13. Mr. James William Mack Cammings, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and City Magistrate, Cochin, Malabar.
14. Sri Jada Nath Koushikar Sahasrab, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Jemart, Bengal.
15. The Rev. John Corby Evans, Headmaster, Government High School, Madras, Assam.
16. Naoshi Rajpal Singh, Police, Recovery Department of Bangalore, Bengal.
17. Mr. John Philip Beggs, late Extra Assistant to the Forest, Poonah Staff.
18. Lady Scott Chandra Ray, Pleader, Dacca, Bihar and Orissa.
19. Saba Hanadham Singh, National President and Vice Chairman of the Madras Municipal Committee, Eluru and Orissa.
20. Rev. G. G. Narayan, General Merchant, Burma.

A. H. McManus,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Dacca, the 2nd June 1915.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Koushik-Singh Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Lady Datta, wife of Sir Louis Datta, acting Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
2. Lady Dutt, wife of Sir Ralph Dutt, late a Police Judge of the High Court, Madras.
3. The Honorable Christina Philippa Agnes Spry, wife of Major A. H. O. Spry, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India.
4. Robert Brown, Esq., Madras, Madras.
5. Mrs. Behar Lal Narayan, Assistant, Municipal Commission, Poona, Bombay.
6. Master Dyal Singh, late, District Officer, Public Works Department, Punjab, President of the Council of Administration of the Punjab State, Punjab.
7. Lieut.-Col. Patrick Balfour Hogg, M.A., Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhagal, Central India.
8. Raja Rao Jagendra Narayan Raj Bahadur, of Ladakh, Mandalay, Bengal.
9. The Rev. John Buchanan, B.A., M.A., Missionary, Asshet, Central India.
10. Frederick St. George de Lamoignon South-Tulsi, Esq., Calcutta, Asshet.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Koushik-Singh Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Miss Edna Margaret Foster, M.A., B.A. (London), Baptist Mission, Hissar, Punjab.
2. Mr. Bhagat Ram, Revenue Officer, Jalandhar, Punjab.
3. Charles Turner, Diphryng-Reg, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Akbari and Customs Department, Madras.
4. Subdar Sher Singh, late Subdar of 1st King George's Own Rifles and Madras.
5. Mrs. Alice Robert Henderson, wife of Mr. Henderson, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.
6. Mr. Koushik, Ramaji Madra, B.A., Extra Deputy Commissioner and Divisional Forest Officer, Bombay.
7. The Rev. Father John Hoffmann, O.S.A., Roman Catholic Priest, Member of the Roman Catholic Mission in Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.
8. Master Sa Tak, late M.B. Manager and Chairman of the Upper Burma Coal Company, Dacca, Landed, Burma.
9. Henry Watt, Esq., Emerging Partner, Kalas Tea Estate, Cachar, Assam.
10. Mr. Muzurbhava Gauraha Talpachuk, Deputy Accountant, Bombay Corporation, Bombay.
11. Edward Mackenzie, Esq., (Deputy) Superintendent, Kohat.
12. Samuel Timothy, Esq., District Superintendent, Ajmer District, Ajmer, Rajasthan.
13. Mrs. Rachel Petersen, Missionary, Ajmer.
14. The Rev. John Ernest Cummings, O.S.A., American Baptist Missionary, Ranchi.
15. Master Catherine, Nursing Sister, King's College Hospital, London.
16. Honorary Captain Charles Stenfield Williams, late Treasurer of the Emperor Hospital's Nursing Fund Association, Bombay.
17. Lieut.-Col. Charles Thomas Peters, Indian Medical Service, retired.
18. Talpachuk, Government, Thendavayya Mohali, Senior Apothecary, His Highness the Prince's Government State Railway, Hyderabad, Deccan.
19. The Rev. William Carling, Principal of the London Mission School, Ranchi.
20. Miss Ada Louise Pierce, Army Nursing Sisters.
21. Honorary Major Louis Arthur Henry Clarke, Assistant Surgeon on the Viceroy's Staff.

A. H. McManus,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Dacca, the 1st January 1915.

No. 101-D-4. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Koushik-Singh Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Dr. Williams, a B.A. Chief of the Royal Surgeon Medical Museum, Madras.
2. Datta Ram Singh, Esq., of Barabari, Bengal.
3. Mr. James Stifford Christie, M.A., in charge of the Leger Anglian, Debatia, Punjab.
4. The Hon. Sir John de la Motte, late Member of the Council of the Government of India, and Member of the Council of the Government of India, for making Laws and Regulations.

6. The Rev. Paul Wagner, Superintendent of the Loper-Boyer, Parolia, Bilar and Oriem.
7. The Rev. Esther Mervilla, Mission Superior, Laitia, Convent, Shillong, Assam.
8. The Rev. James Shepherd, M.A., D.D., Missionary, United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Umtata, Bechuanaland.

No. 448-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service to India to—

1. **Mr. Constance Atkinson**, wife of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, *K.C.S.I.*, Indian Civil Service, in *Officiary Member of the Council of the Government of Madras.*
2. **John Wilson Menden**, *Sey.*, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Madras, Madras Presidency.
3. **Mr. Ananda Narendranatha Jamburain, B.A., LL.B.**, Public Prosecutor, Madras, and Vice-President, South Municipality, Tanjore District.
4. **Chetambari Chakrabarti**, *Secretary, Sec. of Mysore, Maly Jello & Co., Bombay.*
5. **Mr. Sivarama Gajjar**, Superintendent of the *Veetia Veliamam, Bombay and Madras, Bombay Presidency.*
6. **Donald Burns Wren, Esq.**, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, Bengal.
7. **Dr. Charles Joseph Sandilph Esq.**, Medical Magistrate, Peshawar, Bengal.
8. **Balla Sanku Annon Mulla**, of Dacca, Bengal.
9. **Sister Francis**, Superintendent of St. Joseph's Convent, Madras, Bengal.
10. **Mervyn Pe Tien, Esquire**, and Municipal Commissioner of Singapore, Straits.
11. **Miss Julia Patricia Wrennes**, Assistant Comptrol, Queen Mary's College for Girls, Lahore, Punjab.
12. **John Pown's Esq.**, Secretary Magistrate, Kuron, Punjab, and a Major in the Punjab Light Horse.
13. **Sister Feb. Asquith Surgeon Valsammai Kluva**, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in Sub-Medical Class, 5th Province.
14. **Assistant Surgeon James Joseph McDonald**, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Assistant Secretary to Director, Medical Service, Army Head quarters, India.
15. **Mrs. John Joseph**, Assistant Engineer's Ward, Hoagland, India.
16. **Sister Anthonia**, Superior Nursing Home, Catholic General Hospital, Bilar and Cylone.
17. **The Rev. Sister Funguenz Jose**, Mission, Welsh Colonists Mission, Madras District, South Africa, Natal.
18. **Charles John Huxley, Esq.**, Public Works Department, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras, Secretary Assistant Engineer in charge of Light-house Construction in the Persian Gulf.
19. **Seth Nishit of Peshwa, Sahagayer, Taluk**, Designated District, Treasury Secretary, Sahagayer Cantonment, Peshwa, India, Madras and Bihar.
20. **Ed not Douglas Thompson**, Esq., Indian Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

FR. 192-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Bar to the following:—

3. Yusef Ayman Houdeman, M.D., Medical Military, Haggaz, Capital Province and Syria.

J. B. Woody,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Revised by David Jones, 1991.

No. 108-L-C.—The Hon'ble the Viceroi and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Emperor's Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

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No. 588-1-C.-His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award to the Rev. Edmund Oxford, Church Mission Society, Tura Tansa, Assam, the Silver Jubilee Medal for Public Services in India of the First Class, which has already been awarded to him.

No. 100-L.C.—The Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. The Rev. George Nicholas Thompson, American Baptist Mission, Exp^{le}, Greater District Madras.
2. The Honorable Bhagawandas, widow of the late Bhagawandas Nayudoss, Bombay.
3. The Rev. Frank Van Allen, M.A., American Madras Mission, Madras.
4. Babu Jagadish Nath Mukherji, Bengal Police, Inspector of Pth, Calcutta, District Dooars, Dooars.

9. Mrs. Emma Pothall, Lady Superintendent, Associated Nursing Association, Bombay Presidency.
10. Shrihar Meja (Honorary Captain) Hawwan Singh, Sirdar Bhadrin, of Bari, Boktok district, Punjab.
11. Mrs. John Wilfred Beech, M.A., Indian Educational Service, Inspectress of Schools, Poona, Army and Ordnance Division, Bengal.
12. Shriyut Shree The, Bhat-Law, Manager of W. S. S. Opey The's Bank, Alipah, and Municipal Commissioner, Burma.
13. The Rev. Cecil Eliza Maud, A.B., M.A., M.B., Medical Missionary, Orkney, Gopalganj (P. S.), Patlipur, Bengal.
14. Captain Charles Reginald Macdonald, Flaster and a Captain in the 10th Light Horse.
15. James Theodore West, Esq., M.A., Principal of St. John's College, Bangalore, Madras.
16. Percy Albert Chatterwood, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of Mysore, Burma.
17. Assistant Surgeon George Ambrose Brown, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in each charge of British Hospital, Secunderabad.
18. Dr. John Harrison, Church of England Mission, Chamba, Punjab.
19. Thomas Charles Freshman, Esq., Member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Mysore Municipal Council.
20. Mrs. Dorothy Webb-Ware, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb-Ware, M.A., Political Agent, Chagat, Baluchistan.
21. Frederick Clarence Waller, Esq., Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Delhi.
22. Miss Paul Grew, M.A., M.B., Medical Missionary, Secre, Central Province and Bihar.
23. Second Officer Thomas, Regular, Late Indian Marine, St. John's College, Agre, United Provinces.

No. 951-L.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to the Honourable the Rev. Andrew Campbell, M.A., Missionary in charge of the Scottish Mission at Pakhara, Mandla District, Bihar and Orissa, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

J. R. Wren,
Political Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Delhi, On 24 January 1935.

No. 2-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. William Douglas St. Leon, Esq., Organist, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
2. The Rev. Archibald Burns Tatum, Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Bangalore.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Harnett Pittard, Indian Army, Political Department, late Political Agent in Bundelkhand.
4. Hakim Mahomed Ajmal Khan, Esq., M.A., President, Azad Hind (Medical Association) of Delhi.
5. Edwin Ashley Phelps, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Lahore, United Provinces.
6. Sri Behanur Mahabir Prasad, Esq., of Charga, Bihar and Orissa.
7. Major James Macdonald, M.A., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Wana, North-West Frontier Province.
8. Dr. Charles Albert Bentley, M.A., M.B., Special Officer under the Railway Commissioners, Bengal.
9. Khair Sahib Qazi Khali-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., of the Panja State, Central India.

No. 3-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Alexander Street, Esq., Agent of Messrs. A. & F. Harvey & Co., China Merchants at Tientsin, Viceroy's district, Madras Presidency.
2. Robert William Houslow West, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council, Adoni, Bellary district, Madras Presidency.
3. Anwar Kamal Khan, Thakur of Vajha, Bawa Kantha Agency, Rajput, Bombay Presidency.
4. Mr. Gopal Krishna Doodhar, M.A., Member of the Society of India Society, Poona, Bombay Presidency.
5. Assistant Surgeon Mohd. Hassan Datta, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Lecturer in Anatomy, Medical College, Lahore.
6. Hugh Evans, Esq., M.A., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
7. Miss Mavis Rose, Lady Superintendent, Victoria Girls' School, Lahore, Punjab.
8. Captain Henry Berle Lawrence, Indian Army Political Department, Assistant Political Agent in Bundelkhand, Central India.
9. Major Sandia (Harry John), Indian Army, Government Magistrate, Quetta, Baluchistan.
10. John Akday Kumar Mehta, Director of Yashwantrao Chavan Society, Bangalore, Bengal.
11. Mrs. Catherine Stuart Robertson, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. W. Robertson, a Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal.
12. U. K. Das, Advocate of Purnama, Yashwantrao, Bengal.
13. U. K. Das, Advocate of Purnama, Yashwantrao, Bengal.
14. Bala Nageswara, Nethi Mulhara, District Civil Service, Special, Extra Deputy Collector, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.
15. The Rev. Mathias Stuart, Member of the Council of St. Joseph's Hospital, Secre, Bihar and Orissa.
16. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Elia Khan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Kutch, Hyderabad.

11. The Rev. F. H. H. Moore, Ministry of the American Baptist Mission, Ningpo, Amoy.
12. Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, &c., Ministry of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Aberg. A. &c.
13. The Rev. Thomas Robinson Price, Church Ministry Society, Mead, &c., General Conference.

No. 47.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Star to the Maharajah of Malabar of the Second Class for Public Services India &c.—

1. The Rev. Adak Andrew, Ministry, United Free Church of Scotland, Chingliap, Madras Presidency.
2. Miss Anne Jane Ayres, Principal, Scotch Tailor College, and C.M.S. Missionary, Poonich, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to His Govt. of India.

KARMA-HIND MEDAL OF THE SECOND CLASS.

30 February 1886.

1. Mr. Herbert Denison Terry, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Fao, in the Persian Gulf.
2. Mr. Norman Abbe, lately Designer to the British Consulate at Barch and now as the Staff of the Chief Political Officer in the Persian Gulf.

BAR TO THE KARMA-HIND MEDAL OF THE SECOND CLASS.

February 1886.

1. The Rev. Albert Taylor, Ministry of the Friends Foreign Mission Association, Sebera, Central India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,

Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.